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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

** PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW SEA ZONE FOR U-BOATS

WHOLE CITY IS
CALLED TO END
PERIL OF SNOWDrastic Plans Laid
at Conference
with Mayor.

Chicago mobilized its forces and went into the war to win freedom from the snow tyrant yesterday.

Method was introduced into the campaign heretofore waged spasmodically and cooperation took the place of individual effort.

In the mayor's office a meeting was called at which were representatives of official business and traffic organizations. The city's most prominent men formed themselves into a "storm committee" to avert the peril of conflagration and famine.

A proclamation, issued by the mayor after the meeting, appealed to all citizens, civic organizations and improvement and neighborhood clubs to aid in "pulling Chicago out of the snow."

Boulevards Open to Teams.

In addition the proclamation stated the results of the emergency conference as follows:

That all boulevards will be open to teaming traffic for a week by consent of the park boards.

That the federal government gave its consent to have the city dump the snow into the river from the bridges and other handy points.

That wagon and motor traffic on car lines streets was ordered closed between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. This rule will be in force for several days.

That for the present snow in the outlying sections will be dumped on vacant lots, also on vacant school property.

Volunteers Fill Streets.

Within a few hours after the proclamation had been issued, the streets were filled with volunteer shovel brigades. Heads of business houses, school children, boy scouts, police reserves, and even women came to the aid of hired workers, who had found the snow too much for them. They had made visible inroads in the snow heaps in many of the sections of the city by midnight.

One of the first results of the fight against the snow was relief from the fuel shortage. United efforts of railroad companies, street department and playa and farmers slowly but surely restored normal conditions. Deliveries in Chicago will be practically normal this morning, and the slight shortage that still exists will disappear entirely when snow-bound country roads are cleared.

Offers of men and teams to aid the city in its battle poured in during the day.

Thirty Teams Offered.

Through Capt. W. A. Moffett, in command at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, the services of the jackies at the station were offered. Whether they will be called upon will be decided this morning. Their use will depend upon whether the city can house and feed them as is required.

John Sheridan, street John Shannon of the teamsters' unions called on the mayor to notify him that the team owners of the city had turned over thirty double teams to the city free of charge and that members of their unions would drive the teams.

The Chicago Title and Trust company, Marshall Field & Co., Carson Smith & Co., Mandel Brothers, Boston store, Hart, Schaffner & Meyer, Lyon & Healy, Albert Pick & Co., Adams & Westlake company, the Chicago Furniture company, and the Chicago Telephone company are some of the concerns which offered the city free use of teams and men.

Bays Up Shovel Supply.

Commissioner of Public Works Bennett bought up about all the city's available supply of shovels and scoops during the day. From the Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett company he bought 1,000. From the H. Channon company 1,000, and many smaller lots from other firms. It looked for a time as if the city would have to appeal to neighboring large cities for supplies of shovels, as the large firms in Chicago had no more to sell.

One of the points the city wanted to make clear was that a twenty foot wall of snow to be made by citizens and organizations, with what aid the city could give, a every street in the city. This will enable deliveries of supplies to be made.

Includes
Cape Verde
Ship Routes

LONDON, Jan. 9, 6 a. m.—Further extension of the submarine barred zone is announced in a wireless statement sent out by the German government. It becomes operative on Jan. 11.

The extensions which are particularized in the message affect the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde islands and the point of support of Dakar, French Senegal, with the adjoining coastal district.

The barred zone around the Azores is extended easterly over the island of Madeira, which "serves our adversaries as a point of support."

The Cape Verde islands are off the western coast of Africa and Dakar is near Cape Verde on the African coast. The island of Madeira is 440 miles from the coast of Morocco and lies southeast of the Azores and on the direct ship routes to the Cape Verde islands. The Cape Verde islands and Madeira belong to Portugal.

The German barred zone was extended around the Azores late last November, at which time the channel to Greece left open in the Mediterranean also was closed.

U. S. Buys Heavily Abroad.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The tonnage purchased in Europe by the general purchasing board of the American expeditionary force up to Dec. 15 is estimated at 1,804,000 tons. This probably is an underestimate rather than an overestimate.

In addition to an organized search for supplies in Europe for the purpose of saving tonnage, the board is engaged in devising methods for the saving of shipping space.

The growing seriousness of the submarine situation has made the problem of saving tonnage one of vital importance. The effect of organized effort in this direction, which has constantly impressed upon the minds of all those concerned the necessity of saving shipping space, has brought results of such magnitude as to surprise Gen. Pershing himself.

The board is the one by which the land commander fights the submarine, while the navy is doing its great work in actually destroying submarines.

The purchasing board is destroying the effectiveness of the U-boats in proportion as it lessens the burden upon American tonnage.

It was on Jan. 31, 1917, that Germany gave notice of the opening of ruthless submarine warfare and declared the limits of the present barred zone.

LATE NEWS
BULLETINS

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—Germany intends to proclaim an acknowledgment of Lithuania as an independent state, according to the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—The main committee of the German reichstag resumed its war deliberations today. At the opening of the session President Fehrenbach tendered to Finland Germany's best wishes on Finland having gained her independence and recognition of it by Russia, Sweden, and Germany. The president added that he hoped good and lasting relations would be maintained by Germany and Finland.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—A Berlin dispatch received here says Emperor William, in the presence of Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, and Baron von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, under secretary for foreign affairs, had an audience of a delegation of the Polish regency council. Prince Lugiomirski, regent for Poland, addressed the emperor on behalf of the council, expressing gratitude for the restoration of the independent Polish monarchy and the hope that the emperor, with his allies, would "gloriously complete the work of justice then begun."

Brig. Gen. Andrew Hero Is Ill with Pneumonia

Camp Meade, Md., Jan. 8.—Brig. Gen. Andrew Hero Jr., commander of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth artillery brigade and one of the best known officers of artillery in the United States, is confined to his quarters with pneumonia.

DANGER FADES
ON WEST FRONT,
GEN. HAIG SAYSUltimate Smashing
of Enemy Nearer,
He Predicts.

(By the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—"The additional strength which the enemy can obtain from the events in Russia and Italy already has been largely discounted and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's field forces has been brought appreciably nearer," is the confident summing up by Field Marshal Haig, the British commander in chief in France and Belgium of last year's work by the British army on the western front.

The statement is contained in an official report of Gen. Haig's spring and summer campaigns, which occupies twenty-six pages in today's Official Gazette.

The report covers the period from the opening of the Arras offensive, April 9, to the conclusion of the Flanders offensive in November. The Cambrai battle will occupy a separate report.

Hails American Forces.

Gen. Haig closes today's report with a tribute to the Americans.

"During the year," Gen. Haig says, "the United States has entered the war with all the well known energy and ability of that great nation. Already thousands of American soldiers are in France. Warm as is the welcome they received from the French people, nowhere will they find a more genuine or friendlier greeting than among the ranks of the other great English speaking armies."

Explains Big Campaign.

At the outset of his report Gen. Haig explains how the general allied plan of campaign for the year was settled at a conference at French headquarters in November, 1916.

"The plan," the report says, "comprised a series of offensives on all the fronts, so timed as to assist each other by depriving the enemy of the power of weakening any of his fronts to reinforce another."

This plan had to be modified on a wholesale scale from the very start, owing to a variety of unexpected developments, such as the Russian situation, the requirements of the allies, and, particularly in later months, to adverse weather conditions.

Many German Setbacks.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the whole story of the year's work is a steady continuation of British successes and German setbacks, which give Gen. Haig his ground for his optimistic conclusion.

"The Flanders offensive was maintained for three and a half months under most adverse conditions," says Field Marshal Haig. "The weather was almost superhuman exertions on the part of the troops of all arms. The enemy did his utmost to hold his ground, and in endeavoring to do so used up no less than seventy-eight divisions, of which eighteen were engaged a second or third time after being withdrawn to rest and refit."

Wet Weather Checks British.

Despite the magnitude of his efforts, it was the immense natural difficulties, accentuated manifold by abnormally wet weather, rather than the enemy's resistance, which limited our progress and prevented the complete capture of the ridge. What was actually accomplished under such adverse conditions is the most conclusive proof that, given a normally fine August, the capture of the whole ridge in a few weeks was well within the power of our men.

"They advanced every time with absolute confidence in their power to overcome the enemy, even though sometimes they had to struggle through mud waist deep to reach him. As long as they could reach him they overcame him, but physical exhaustion placed narrow limits on the depth to which each advance could be pushed and compelled long pauses between advances. The full fruits of each success consequently were not always obtainable."

Sea of Mud Aids Enemy.

"Time after time the practically beaten enemy was enabled to reorganize and relieve his men and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud which constituted his main protection. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which were achieved."

"Our captures in Flanders since the head band ornament, a cigarette case, and a bracelet, all of which were set with diamonds. The bracelet alone was said to be worth between \$2,500 and \$3,000."

Miss Fitzu says she will pay a liberal reward with "no questions asked" for the return of her jewels.

After this argument she consented to tell the story.

"I left them in my jewel case on my dressing table," he said. "Usually I hide them when I leave the room, but last night I had been playing a game with my niece and suddenly discovered it was late. As I had to make up in brown for 'Azora' I took off my ring and put it in the box. Then I left."

"After the performance I had a porter take my bag and wig to my room, but he swears he touched nothing. I was tired when I returned and did not look in the jewel case until this morning. Then I found that the solitaire, which was a blue diamond weighing almost five carats, and a pendant with two ten carat white diamonds were missing."

Stones Worth \$10,000.

"The stones were worth \$10,000 when they were purchased several years ago and I carried insurance on them until last year."

NATION BACKS WILSON'S SPEECH

UPON THE ANSWER DEPENDS THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

\$10,000 DIAMOND
ROBBERY BARED
BY ANNA FITZU

Prima Donna Reluctantly Tells of Theft from Rooms.

Miss Anna Fitzu, operatic star, told a reporter last night the complete story of the disappearance of three diamonds worth \$10,000 from her suite in the Congress hotel.

At first she protested that she did not desire publicity, that she was opposed to it because she had been told it might interfere with the recovery of the diamonds. Some one, she said, had informed her that the thief might attempt to pawn the stones; but as two of them weigh ten carats each and the third one nearly five carats, she admitted that there probably would be no hurried purchase possible by a South State street or North Clark street pawnbroker.

Comments to Tell Story.

After this argument she consented to tell the story.

"I left them in my jewel case on my dressing table," he said. "Usually I hide them when I leave the room, but last night I had been playing a game with my niece and suddenly discovered it was late. As I had to make up in brown for 'Azora' I took off my ring and put it in the box. Then I left."

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THE WAR

UNITED STATES.

President Wilson opens path to general peace by inviting Liberal majority in reichstag to force negotiations on terms offered by the United States. The president, in a speech to congress, outlined fourteen war aims for which the United States is fighting.

ABROAD.

Paris reports artillery duels in Champagne and failure of German attack on Verdun front. Six German planes shot down or damaged.

Berlin claims repulse of British near Bullecourt. Artillery activity continues in Flanders.

Berlin reports violent surprise artillery attacks on Monte Asolone and north of Vidor on Piave sector. Foreign Minister Trotsky has arrived at Brest-Litovsk to assist in the peace negotiations with Germany.

THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

Source, 7:15; sunset, 4:37. Moon rises at 8:08 Thursday.

Chicago and vicinity: Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday probably snow. Forecast: continued cold; moderate north-easterly winds. Illinois—Partly cloudy in north, snow in south portion Wednesday; Thursday probably snow; continued cold.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 13.0 F. MINIMUM, 6.8 F.

3 a. m. 10 10 a. m. 18 7 p. m. 13
4 a. m. 8 1 p. m. 18 8 p. m. 13
5 a. m. 6 2 p. m. 18 9 p. m. 13
6 a. m. 5 3 p. m. 17 10 p. m. 11
7 a. m. 4 4 p. m. 16 Midnight 10
8 a. m. 3 5 p. m. 15 1 a. m. 9
9 a. m. 2 6 p. m. 14 2 a. m. 8
10 a. m. 1 7 p. m. 13 3 a. m. 7
11 a. m. 0 8 p. m. 12 4 a. m. 6
12 a. m. 0 9 p. m. 11 5 a. m. 5

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.

Temp. Low prev. 7 p. m. High night.

New York 24 28 Clear
Washington 24 30 Clear
St. Louis 24 32 Clear
St. Paul 24 34 Clear
San Francisco 56 68 Clear
Galveston 60 68 Clear

THEATER FALLS
IN NIGHT FIRE;
2 FIREMEN DIEOthers Not Expected
to Live; Blaze on
Chicago Ave.

Two firemen were killed and several others are expected to die as the result of the collapse of the walls of the Chicago theater at Chicago avenue and Leavitt street early this morning. The building caught fire shortly before midnight.

THE DEAD.

JAMES KERR, pipeman, Engine Co. 26.
FRED STOLL, Engine Co. 28.

THE INJURED.

LIEUT. CHARLES ANDERSON and four other members of squad No. 2, who were buried under the ruins and who had not been rescued at 3 a. m.

There also were four other firemen who were injured but rescued, as follows:

JOHN RYAN, Engine Co. 25.
EMIL HANSON, Engine Co. 12.
CHARLES EBLING, Engine Co. 12.

RICHARD DEMPSEY, squad 2.

Impeded by Snow.

The cause of the fire is not known. The department was impeded by the snow-filled streets and a 4:11 alarm was sounded. The police had just cleared the crowd of spectators away from the danger zone when the walls collapsed. All the injured were taken to St. Mary's hospital.

Princeton Football Star Bags First German Plane

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The former captain of the Princeton football team, now serving in the flying corps, brought down his first German plane Saturday, the European edition of the New York Herald says.

The Princeton football captain referred to in this dispatch probably is Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, who now is with the American flying corps in France. His work in the air has attracted much attention. He was not only a football star, but an expert hockey player on the Princeton team.

CONGRESS CHEERS SPEECH
POINTING PATH TO PEACEPresident Favors
Russia; Way Out
of War.

American comment on President Wilson's Peace Aims address before congress yesterday was unanimous in indorsement and high praise. In congress, among the diplomats, and in the press there was expressed a sentiment that showed the nation was unreservedly behind his words.

There was evidence that the cheering evoked in congress—on both sides of the chamber—was echoed throughout the country.

[The president's address is printed on page 2.]

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—At a moment made crucial to the allied cause by the developments in the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, President Wilson proclaimed to the world today, through the medium of a message to congress, the peace terms and war aims of the United States and its allies.

While encouraging Russia to resist Germany's demand for Russian territory, the president uttered a thinly veiled invitation to the German reichstag majority to force Germany into peace negotiations based on a repudiation of the aims of the Prussian military autocracy.

As if determined to exhaust every possible means to bring about peace before sending the armies of the United States into a long war that will cost thousands of American lives, Mr. Wilson played his last peace card in a message of conciliation that also is an ultimatum.

Opens Way for Parley.

Germany and Austria, maneuvering to force a premature peace on victor's terms, have now been informed in practically identical declarations by the president of the United States and prime minister of Great Britain the conditions upon which the central powers can make peace now or at any future time.

The president laid down a "program of the world's peace" consisting of fourteen territorial, political, economic, and moral conditions, some of them denominated essential, upon which he would insist to the end, and some possibly not so essential offering room for compromise.

If the central powers are prepared to concede a part, if not all, of these conditions, a peace parley between the two great groups of belligerents will become possible at an early date. If they refuse to entertain these proposals for the establishment of international justice and amity, the United States and allies are pledged by the president to a continuation of the war with renewed energy until it shall be possible by force of arms to carry into effect the program of world peace.

Firmly United with Allies.

The president's message is at once a presentation of peace terms, if the Teutonic alliance is ready to discuss those terms, and a declaration of war aims, if the enemy persists in defiance.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right," the president said in presenting his fourteen articles of world peace, "we feel ourselves to be the intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end."

Again, he said that "for such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved."

At Climax of War.

The president believes he has delivered the declaration of the high pur-

HOW PRESIDENT
OPENS WAY TO END
TERRITORIAL ROWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—While Premier Lloyd George laid great stress on territorial aims President Wilson's discussion of this subject opened wide the way for negotiations, according to analyses of various statements here tonight.

The president's colonial claims mean concretely that Germany has title to the African colonies conquered by England, but that title is not to be paramount to a demonstration that the colonials would prefer British rule or self-government.

The evacuation of Russian territory is on the president's program, but is not demanded as a sine qua non. In fact, the only condition which he pronounces imperative is the evacuation of Belgium and reparation for the damage done the kingdom. And he demands, of course, the evacuation of French territory.

The rape of Alsace-Lorraine should be righted, but how the president does not definitely state. His auditors interpreted his remarks as calling for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; and this in a general way is undoubtedly the correct interpretation.

Inasmuch, however, as a part of Alsace is German, France may not insist upon complete restoration of the provinces, and the president, in view of his declarations on the self-determination of sovereignty, might consent to a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine on the question of adherence to Germany or restoration to France.

The recovery by Italy of Austrian territory inhabited by Italians the president puts down as desirable, as well as autonomy for the Bohemians, Czechs, Jug-Slavs, and other national entities of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The president would not diminish Austria but would give her subject peoples autonomy.

The president, again without his insistence noted in the case of Belgium, says that the territory of the Balkan states held by the central powers should be evacuated and likewise that the Armenians and other subject peoples of the Turkish empire should be given an "unmolested opportunity of autonomous development."

Unyielding determination of the United States and its allies at a moment which constitutes the supreme crisis of the war up to date, as was indicated when he concluded in reference to the principle of justice underlying his program:

"The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

Had Two-Fold Objective.

The appearance of the president before congress was unheralded and unexpected and unknown to any official save two or three members of his cabinet and to Col. House, his chief confidant and adviser. The president prepared his message in collaboration with Col. House, who has been a guest at the White House for several days.

Whether the move was the result of information received from abroad bearing upon peace possibilities or of independent consideration of the situation, the president had a twofold objective.

He desires to encourage the Bolshevik government to persist in rejection of the German annexationist peace proposals, and to that end he devoted an important part of his message to

warning Russia of the Teutonic pit-falls and to assuring Russia of the continued sympathy and aid of the allies in obtaining liberty and independence.

Comments Action of Bolsheviki.

Lloyd George took a pessimistic view of the Russians and virtually informed them that they must row their own boat, now that they have undertaken to negotiate a separate peace.

The president takes the other tack, commends them for rejecting the terms of German conquest, and encourages them to stand out for terms such as he outlines, which if they could achieve in a separate peace might become the basis of a general peace.

Whether the president's method will succeed remains to be seen. He said in his message that the broken-Russian negotiations had been broken off, but he had no more than concluded before there came reports of the return of the Russian delegates to the conference at Brest-Litovsk.

Plays to German Disposition.

The second objective of the president is to take advantage of the apparent dissensions in Germany over the Russian peace negotiations to foment a break between what he regards as the liberal majority and the military minority of the reichstag.

Though it may be more apparent than real, there is a crisis in the control of the German government precipitated over the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

The German demands for Russian territory were dictated by military faction which is in control of the administration of the German government.

These demands caused an upheaval in the reichstag, the liberal element denouncing the annexation program of the military faction. There have been rumors that Ludendorff and Hindenburg, leaders of the pan-Germans, would resign if the reichstag should repudiate the German demands on Russia.

Addreses Liberal Tendencies.

The president in his message addresses directly this liberal faction of the reichstag, which he is encouraged to denounce the liberal majority by reason of the fact that on July 2 he proclaimed its adhesion to the doctrine of no annexations and no indemnities.

Mr. Wilson seeks to influence the liberal majority to repudiate and overthrow the military faction, a consummation which would remove one of the most serious obstacles to peace overtures based on the relinquishment of German ambitions of conquest.

Certainly if Ludendorff or any other pan-German militarist should be forced to resign, the event would be significant of a tendency to liberalize the German government.

Next Move Is Germany's.

Whether this is to be a year of peace or war is a question that now will be determined by the German people through their representatives in the reichstag. The next move in the peace maneuvers is Germany's and all ears here are listening intently for the reply to the president's message that will be given by Berlin.

The president virtually has committed himself to recognize the reichstag majority as the spokesman of the German people, although the administration heretofore has taken considerable pains to prevent the reichstag from representing the popular will of the empire. Mr. Wilson indicated he is now prepared to accept the action of the reichstag majority as the reply of the German people to his conditions of peace.

Reichstag May Reply.

The action of the reichstag on the Russian peace negotiations will be regarded by the administration as indicating whether there is any possibility of the president's peace terms receiving favorable consideration in Germany. If the German people sincerely desire peace on any but a pan-German annexation basis now is their opportunity, according to administration officials, to force favorable action in the reichstag.

But whether or not the reichstag majority is as liberal as the president deems it, the reichstag may meet Mr. Wilson's move with a proposal for a peace conference.

Having committed himself to a recognition of the reichstag majority as the spokesman of the German people, the president would be committed to a discussion of the peace terms. Such discussion might prove futile, but if it did not result in a slackening of military preparations by the allies it would be harmless.

Speech Approved by All.

The president was received by the senators and representatives in the hall of the house with an enthusiastic nonpartisan demonstration of applause. He began to read his address in a solemn hush, but soon the assemblage was applauding every point he made. Each of the fourteen articles of world peace elicited a demonstration of approval.

But the greatest demonstration of all was called forth by what the president had to say about restoring Alsace-Lorraine to France.

It started with applause which swept the floor and the galleries and then of a sudden the senators, representatives, and spectators arose and shouted their enthusiastic endorsement. The president paused and looked on, apparently greatly impressed by the approval of the primary French war aim.

Against Secret Treaties.

The president had not gone far in his address before it was recognized that he agreed essentially with the declaration of British war aims made by Lloyd George, though Mr. Wilson goes much farther and deals much more radically with political and humanitarian considerations.

The secret chancelleries of Europe doubtless will gasp at the president's proposal of openly negotiated peace treaties and the abolition of secret treaties and secret diplomacy and some of the chancellors may be so unkind as to remark that nothing so secret has been observed in America as Mr. Wilson's diplomacy.

Great significance attaches to the president's declaration for the freedom of the seas.

Germany has laid great stress on bringing about freedom of the seas in her own peace but England always has opposed the proposition from considerations of national safety. It would be suicide for England to agree that ships should be free of capture in time of war.

Urges World League.

The president, however, has devised a species of freedom of the seas which may appeal to the British. The seas are to be free except when closed by

U. S. WAR AIMS—"FOR THESE WE WILL FIGHT TO THE END"

President Wilson's Address to Congress Outlining Condition Upon Which "The Issues of Life and Death Hang."

OUR FOURTEEN WAR AND PEACE AIMS

President Wilson in his speech to congress gave fourteen points as summarizing the program for world peace, as follows:

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

"II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

"IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and un-

embarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

"VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired."

"VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

"IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and as-

ured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"XI. Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into."

"XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees."

"XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

gram, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

[The president at this point stated the fourteen paragraphs of the program as published elsewhere on this page.]

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end."

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does remove."

"We Do Not Wish to Injure Germany."

"We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power."

"We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the reichstag majority or for the military-party and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

Justice to All Peoples and Nationalities.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question."

"An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand."

"The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us."

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that pro-

WILSON ORDERS ACTION BEHIND WAR LABOR PLAN

Tells Secretary Wilson to Make Provisions for Program.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Approval by President Wilson of a program for war labor administration, was announced tonight by the Council of National Defense. The purpose is to provide workers for war industries and machinery for war industries, labor standards and maintaining industrial peace.

Secretary Wilson of the department of labor has been requested by the president to assume charge of this administration, and already has begun work as shown by the announcement of last night that the United States employment service would have direction of recruiting 3,000,000 workers for war factories and shipbuilding plants.

Men of high standing, representing capital, labor and the public generally will be called into conference to give early attention as to whether congressional action is needed to insure the success of the work.

Wilson Makes First Move.

The president authorized Secretary Wilson to provide first, an adequate and stable supply of labor to war industries through a satisfactory system of labor exchanges, a satisfactory method of training workers, and agency for determining priorities of labor demand and agencies for dilution of skilled labor when needed.

The section on industrial service of the Council of National Defense, headed by L. C. Marshall, will cooperate in directing laborers obtained by voluntary recruiting to shipbuilding plants and war munitions factories which need more men. Dilution of labor is not regarded now as imperative and doubtless will be one of the questions put aside until the army's draft on the men makes necessary the introduction of women.

Work Out All Details.

Machinery for the immediate and equitable adjustment of disputes in accordance with the principles to be agreed upon between capital and labor will be provided next. Such machinery will deal with wages, hours and shop conditions, endeavoring primarily to obtain continuance of work while disputes are being adjusted.

Machinery for protecting conditions of living also will be instituted, to consider especially the problem of housing the great influx of workers which may be expected in districts adjacent to shipyards and munitions factories.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS. AT ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS—Arrived: Steamers Amador, Calicut, Jahu, J. Hudson, Boari, Bayasara, Canopic, Carillo, Calicut, Calicut, Cornish, Dana, Fry, Hask, Henry B. Mallory, Island, Indiana, Louisiana, Maraval, Managua, Mexico, Nansha, Nordland, O. A. Knudsen, Oriana, Panuco, Paraguay, Republic, Sicily, Skala, Saturnia, Sunoil, Syrian.

Never Cut a Corn Besides Being Dangerous It Cannot Be Removed Permanently by Cutting



Corns are caused by tight, ill-fitting shoes that squeeze the flesh along the toes' sides and soles of the feet. In order to insure a permanent cure for corns you must attack the cause. Throw away those ill-fitting shoes and fit your feet with a pair of Larson's Corn Cure Shoes. If you do, your corns will soon disappear.

Larson's Corn Cure Shoes are made by a plaster paris cast system of shoe building, which is the only method possible to build shoes to fit the feet as nature intended they should be fitted.

I am the inventor of this system. Call today—let me examine your feet. Consultation free.

Shoes to Measure, \$15 and up With Plaster Cast, \$17 and up

Send for Free Booklet T

Martin Larson

Chicago's Only Shoe Specialist

369 WEST MADISON STREET

AT THE BRIDGE

1918 "Swear-Offs" For Drinking Men

Scientific cleansing of the Alcoholic system is an necessary to make "Swear-Offs" effective as it is to prevent "Clogging-Up" of carbonized cylinders of auto.

The "Neal Way" cleanses the system, creates a loathing for the "stuff" and restores the former ability to eat, sleep and work naturally in from three to seven days. AT HOME in ordinary cases—or in any case at Head NEAL INSTITUTE, 811-1/2 East 49th St., Chicago, Oakland 439. Better ask for "proofs" or try the

"Neal Way"—Established in 60 Cities

Rely On Cuticura To Clear Pimples

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

Subscribe for The Tribune

Once more one of our remarkable sales of Manhattan, Star and M-L-R shirts

The sale begins this morning, January 9th, at 8 o'clock

SHIRT materials have advanced in price, as everything else; which means that the prices at which you buy now are very low; the difference between present worth and these sale-prices is a big saving.

It is your picnic; one of those cases where the "wise" fellows get in early and stock up on shirts for a year or more. Some of the fellows come in and buy them a dozen at a time.

We're going to sell them all; and there are plenty of them for you.

Six money saving groups:

GROUP 1: Madras weaves, plain and corded; soft or stiff cuffs; some with separate collars to match; \$1.75 and \$2 shirts; now selling at \$1.35

GROUP 2: Madras in printed or woven patterns; soft turn-over or stiff cuffs; very dressy colorings and weaves; \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 values, at \$1.65

GROUP 3: Best grades of fine madras; soft or stiff cuffs; very choice qualities; \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, \$1.85

GROUP 4: Rich silk striped madras and fine fiber weaves; and some all-silk shirts; a very interesting group; \$2.85, \$3.50 and \$4 values, \$2.85

GROUP 5: M-L-R silk shirts and Star fiber weaves; plain or fancy woven patterns; some have separate collars to match; regular \$5 and \$6 values, at \$3.85

GROUP 6: Silks, Manhattan and M-L-R fine silks; all in very beautiful, rich colorings and patterns. Our good \$7.50 and \$8.50 values, at \$4.85



Manhattan Shirts

Manhattan finest silk shirts, \$10 and \$12 values, \$7.65.

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul



There's money for you in this Clearance Sale

Foreman's fine suits and overcoats at reduced prices

YOU'LL say they're the best values in Chicago when you see the clothes. They're worth more than regular prices now—instead of less—because of the rapid advances in woolsens.

But we must clear our stocks and get ready for new Spring goods—so we've reduced the prices on all of these fine all-wool suits and overcoats in order to move them quickly.

You'll never have another opportunity in 1918 to buy good clothes for so little. Get yours now. Imported overcoats, Montagnacs, Isaac Carr Meltons; Chesterfields, belted overcoats; ulsters, fur collared coats; belted suits, double-breasted; business suits—every style for every taste and a size for every figure.

Foreman's

63 to 67 West Washington Street

Open Saturday evenings until nine

Money cheerfully refunded

Quality

GERALD GROES, MOTHER SEES YOU. Mrs. Anna Groes of Morrison, Ill., appealed to the police yesterday to find her son, Gerald Groes, who disappeared last Wednesday. He left for Chicago to enlist in the coast artillery and has not been heard from since. His mother, who is solely dependent on him for support, is in distress and fears that he may have been the victim of foul play.

Cut a Corn
Dangerous It Cannot
Permanently by Cutting

caused by tight, ill-
fitting shoes that squeeze the
toes' sides and
feet. In order to
permanently cure for
must attack the cause,
not the ill-fitting
shoes. Your feet with a
Cure you do, your corns
disappear.

Corn Cure Shoes are
plaster paris cast
building, which
method possible to
fit the feet as
ended they should be

Measure, \$15 and up
per Cast, \$17 and up

Free Booklet T
in Larson
Only Shoe Specialist
MADISON STREET
THE BRIDGE

'Swear-Offs'
Drinking Men

Drinking of the Alcohol
necessary to make 'Swear-
Offs' it is to prevent the
drinking of the Alcohol
necessary to make 'Swear-
Offs' it is to prevent the

On Cuticura
near Pimples

ment 23 and 30c.

for The Tribune.

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CONGRESS HAILS WILSON ADDRESS AS KAISER BLOW

G. O. P. Members Object to Section on Free World Trade.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—[Spe-
cial.]—Congress, taken as completely
by surprise as was the nation by the
president's declaration of war aims
and a peace program, endorsed in the
main the position of America in the
war which the president outlined to
the world.

The only note of criticism or objec-
tion which was manifested after the
president had delivered his address re-
lated to his reference to trade con-
ditions, many Republicans in both houses
believing that he advocated free trade
for the world, thereby denouncing
tariff barriers. To such a policy they
cannot adhere and some predicted that
to it the United States would not be
committed.

The Objectionable Section.

The section of the president's war
aims which aroused objection reads
as follows:

"The removal, so far as possible, of
all economic barriers and the estab-
lishment of an equality of trade con-
ditions among all the nations consenting
to peace and associating themselves
to its maintenance."

"What else can that mean except an
abolition of all tariffs?" Senator
Hawley asked. "If that is what it
means this country will never be com-
mitted to such a policy in any treaty
of peace."

"The United States will not have
economic free trade fastened upon it
at any peace conference," declared Sen-
ator Curtis of Kansas.

Senator Harding Aroused.

"If the president means by removal
of economic barriers the establishment
of world free trade, I cannot agree with
him," Senator Harding of Ohio said.
"If the president had talked about re-
moval of political trade barriers or
diplomatic discriminations, that would
have been a different thing. As I read
the message, the president advocates
elimination of all trade tariffs. The busi-
ness interests of the country have
laid themselves over to the presi-
dent for the war period and for the
protection of the war. When the war
is ended they should not be left with
unilateral commitments with the nations
we have been fighting."

"I do not think the Republican side
of the house will stand for the third
section, which means nothing more
than free trade," Representative
Britton of Illinois said.

Views of Others.

Views of other congressmen follow:
Senator Sherman—Americans might
hesitate for a time on the fourteen
propositions of the president's peace
program. If we were not already in
the war and not already assailed by
Germany in her avowed purposes and
practices long declared and executed,
we might well hold aloof from the
struggle. We cannot now do so, nor
with that enlarged horizon of this
eliminating war for human liberty
mentioned in the president's message
why could we now afford to remain
neutral when Germany's defeat or her
loss means our duel to the death alone
against Germany.

Up to Germany.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts—It
is nearer to peace than we have
since the declaration of war. It
puts the peace up to Germany, and
tells her sincerely in her offer for
peace, which she makes in general
terms through Austria and to the Rus-
sians. The message was a notice
to the Russian people that this na-
tion was still with them in their ef-
fort to establish a democracy, and
in their opposition to annexation of
territory.

Former Speaker Cannon—I wish this
message could be read to every man,
woman, and child, and thoroughly ex-
plained in Germany and Austria.

Representative Sabath—The mes-
sage brings home to the Russians the
fact that we are with them, and to
the Germans it carries the word that
they can have peace if they will ac-
cept it.

Representative McKinley—The mes-
sage certainly made a full statement
of where he stands in regard to
peace and war. As a loyal American I
stand by my president in foreign af-
fairs.

"Very Able Speech."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts—It
is a very able message; a very con-
cise proposition.

Senator Borah of Idaho—I am par-
ticularly pleased with that part of the
message which relates to Russia. I
believe it will have a good effect in
Russia.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts—
The address, particularly with refer-
ence to the situation in Russia, and
with less particularity with reference
to conditions in France, is most timely.
I believe that it will have a beneficial
effect in Russia.

Senator Flanders of Ohio—The
message will put new life into our al-
liance.

Cleaves Up U. S. Stand.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona—The
message was timely, luminous, specifi-
cally clear. No one may now fur-
ther pretend to doubt what America's
policy is. It breathes a note of en-
couragement to all nations who love
peace and justice.

Senator Underwood of Alabama—It
was a frank message and impressive.
I am further than that in that it
gives an opportunity exists in Europe
and here for the discussion of peace.
Senator Chamberlain of Oregon—
The war people as well as the people
of the world will understand this state-
ment in the terms and conditions of

VICTIM OF \$10,000 THEFT

Grand Opera Singer Whose Gems Are Stolen from Hotel
Rooms.



Anna Tietze
MOFFETT PHOTO

THREE IDENTIFY 'SONNY' DUNN AS GARY MURDERER

Denouement Comes at Trial for a Chicago Store Robbery.

Had yesterday been Friday, the
13th, it couldn't have been any more
unlucky for "Sonny" Dunn and
Thomas Kelly, Chicago gunmen, than
seriously facing trial on a little mat-
ter of robbing the Consumers' Test
company store, at East Fifty-sixth
street and Indiana avenue, they sud-
denly found themselves the central
figures in a murder case.

They were arrested in Judge Sullivan's
court on the charge of murder-
ing Spencer Tillman, a Negro porter,
and shooting his employer, Michael
Binzen, a saloonkeeper, at Gary, Ind.,
Dec. 19, while getting away with
\$10,700. Today they will be turned
over to the Gary police.

Arrangements were made immedi-
ately to continue the robbery case while
they are tried for murder in Indiana.

Known as "Killers."

Both Dunn and Kelly have reputa-
tions as "killers." Kelly, according to
Chief of Detective McNeely, was once
arrested for killing a Negro, while
Dunn was accused of the slaying of
Joe Hogarty at Burnham Inn last year.
Both men claim innocence of the Gary
murder.

Altogether it was a bad day yester-
day for bandits. Close on the heels
of the arrest of Dunn and Kelly for
murder, Arnold Dear of 146 Eugene
street was identified as one of the five
bandits who held up the La Grange
bank on Dec. 13, getting away with
\$46,700.

Three Acquitted.

William Marks, Joseph Dunn, and
William Wilson, alleged A. Stein & Co.
pay roll bandits for whom the state
had demanded the death penalty in
connection with the shooting of John
Byers, 4720 Gladys avenue, were found
not guilty at night by a jury in Judge
Sullivan's court after nine hours' de-
liberation.

Stuck in Snow, Refuses
Taxi Fare and Is Arrested

Elmer Washburn, 33 years old, 1371
East Forty-eighth street, a former
chief of police of Chicago, was arrested
last night for refusing to pay a taxi-
cab fare. At West Garfield boulevard
and Wentworth avenue the driver of a
Yellow cab in which Mr. Washburn
was riding, was unable to proceed be-
cause of snowdrifts. He asked for his
fare. Mr. Washburn refused to pay,
saying the driver had not fulfilled his
contract. The driver then drove back
to East Forty-seventh street and Lake
park avenue, where they had started
from. Washburn still refused to pay
his bill and the driver took him to the
station.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
Cold cause Grip—LAXATIVE BROMO
QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There
is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S
signature on box. 30c—Advertisement.

For Immediate
Clearance

346 Young Men's
Suits and Overcoats

including all Odd Garments, both in light
and medium weights—values to \$38.00,
reduced to \$19.75 and \$24.75.

6 dozen Men's Felt Hats, former prices
\$3.00 and \$3.50, to close, \$2.45 each.

On account of the low prices, at which they are
offered, no goods will be sent on approval or
exchanged. No mail or telephone orders.

We would advise an early selection.

A. S. TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

SCENT OF ROSES ON GAS MAN IS CAUSE OF SUIT

A rose scented dual life, "the other
woman"—a beautiful one—and the
alleged slaying of a mere girl are given
as the reasons for the presence in the
Circuit court of a divorce bill asking
that Mrs. Elizabeth Lawlor, 320 Wind-
sor avenue, be legally separated from
her husband, James W. Lawlor, super-
intendent of the Peoples Gas Light and
Coke company's plant at 1122 Crosby
street.

The bill was filed yesterday by S. E.
Flood, counsel for Mrs. Lawlor. It is
Miss Laura De Pew, 1233 Bryn Mawr
avenue, is named as correspondent.
The indiscretions are alleged to have
taken place in Chicago and Ottawa,
Beach, Mich., last July.

Miss Gladys Letts of 3312 Estes
avenue enters the story here. She is
a friend of the plaintiff.

One night Lawlor announced that
he had some business in the loop.
Miss Letts followed him north on Wil-
son avenue, hesitated while he paused
to purchase some roses, and then con-
tinued her shadowing until he entered
Miss De Pew's home.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS—The
American peace program which Presi-
dent Wilson concisely divided into
fourteen separate considerations is an-
nounced by a spirit that transcends mere
partisanship; it is clothed in language
so just, so clear as to reach the heart
as well as the mind. Every American
will read it with a thrill of pride—so
irrefragably does it establish the jus-
tice of our cause.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—
The fourteen essentials to world peace
outlined in President Wilson's pro-
gram to congress make the most de-
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principle of democracy. The German
people are assured that this country
has no design to crush them, but it is

PRESS PRAISES HEART TO HEART TALK TO WORLD

Proclaim Wilson Address as Honest Bid to Foe Fairness.

From all sections of the nation
comes newspaper comment proclaim-
ing President Wilson's outline of
war aims to be a heart to heart talk
to the world, an appeal to sane
Germany, and likewise an encour-
agement to Russia.

Comment from many newspapers
follows:

NEW YORK WORLD—It is only by
the recognition of these principles
that the war can end, and the presi-
dent's address cannot fail to bring new
inspiration to all the free nations that
are battling against militarism, auto-
cracy, and imperialism. It can end
only when a democratic peace is estab-
lished or democratic government has
surrendered to autocracy.

NEW YORK SUN—We commend
the admirable precision with which
President Wilson has stated the prin-
ciples which the allies regard as essen-
tial to a permanent peace. Most of all
we commend the unbounded resolu-
tion and unwavering pluck with which
he expresses the American people's
determination "to win all that for
which they are rightfully at war."

NEW YORK HERALD—That in all
essentials the two addresses (Wilson
and Lloyd George) agree is, however,
no mere coincidence. Each leader has
spoken from his heart and from the
heart of his people. In this crisis the
hearts of all the great democracies
which have inspired arms in defense
of civilization beat as one.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The coun-
try owes a debt of gratitude to Mr.
Wilson. Today, as never before, the
whole nation marches with the presi-
dent, certain alike of the leader and
the cause.

BOSTON HERALD—In the fore-
front the president puts words of
friendship, hope, and encouragement
for the people of Russia. That is the
glowing part of the address. The re-
mainder is an admirable restatement
of our aims and the principles on
which our action is based.

BOSTON POST—There is no shadow
of excuse left for the Kaiser and his
crown for claiming that the allies have
flouted the idea of peace and are bent
upon the conquest of Germany. If the
rulers do not so answer it is not be-
yond the range of possibilities that
the people of Germany will.

BOSTON GLOBE—The strategy of
Mr. Wilson's offer is masterly. He
has launched a counter offensive
against the German peace drive that
will surely cause great discomfort to
the enemy. America is today the lead-
er of world-wide democracy in its fight
to the death against military aggres-
sion.

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dent Wilson concisely divided into
fourteen separate considerations is an-
nounced by a spirit that transcends mere
partisanship; it is clothed in language
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NEW YORKER HERALD—The
great significance of Wilson's peace
formulas is clear, even before one ex-
amines the single points as to their
contents. The central powers will un-
doubtedly welcome Wilson's message
as the first step on the road to an un-
derstanding.

Heavy Snowstorm Halts
Battle on British Front

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES
IN FRANCE, Jan. 8.—Another heavy
snow storm set in Monday night along
the British front and by this morning
several inches of snow were added to
the already considerable depth on the
ground. The weather turned colder
today and a biting wind was piling
up snowdrifts, rendering the move-
ment of traffic still more difficult.
There is little or no fighting going on.

"WE MUST FIGHT THIS FIGHT"

Director of French Fund Praises Chicago Women and
Chicago Men.



MRS. BENJAMIN LATHROP.

made plain that there must be restitu-
tion for damages wrought by the forces
of their government.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS—The
president has done a big thing. It is
so big that comment upon it would be
presumptuous were it not that certain
points call for emphasis. The golden
thread of presidential utterance, the
quality which lifts it far and above
the expression into last Saturday of
Premier Lloyd George, is its enun-
ciation of the general spirit and purpose
of all the allied peoples.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Will Ger-
many accept these terms? Probably
not just now. She is inflamed by re-
newed hopes of victory and by the
urgings of the military party to yet
one more desperate effort. If this ef-
fort is unsuccessful, she may be willing
to listen to reason.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE—
The war raised issues are
made by the president frankly and fear-
lessly. Not one of the aims set forth
by these democracies is hostile to the
legitimate aims or interests of the Ger-
man people. All of them do, however,
run counter to the Kaiser's scheme of
conquest and dynastic aggrandizement.

German Press Comment.

NEW YORK STAATS ZEITUNG—
It is now the central empires' move,
and they should be equally willing to
restate their war aims as unequivocally
as the United States and Great
Britain have stated theirs. Out of
such long range interchange of pur-
poses might perhaps eventuate the
final negotiations necessary to peace.

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amines the single points as to their
contents. The central powers will un-
doubtedly welcome Wilson's message
as the first step on the road to an un-
derstanding.

Private Harry Gibson, [Cause
not given.] 554 Forty-ninth street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 8.—Lieut.
Walter Foulke, member of a well
known Philadelphia family, and
former captain of the Princeton
football team, died early this morn-
ing at the base hospital following
a third attack of pneumonia. He
was ill only a week.

Duke of Devonshire to
Pay Respects to Wilson

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The
Duke of Devonshire, governor general
of Canada, accompanied by the Duch-
ess of Devonshire, arrived in Washing-
ton tonight to pay a call of courtesy
to President Wilson.

CHICAGO RELIEF SPLENDID WORK, SAYS DIRECTOR

Our Men and Women
Praised by Mrs.
Lathrop.

With a light in her eyes such as that
a soldier brings back from the front,
Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, for three
years head of the Paris depot of the
American fund for French wounded,
arrived in Chicago, whither she has
come for the purpose of thanking the
members of the Chicago branch of the
fund for the splendid work she says
they have done.

"We have learned to look to the
Chicago committee for blankets and
rubber goods," she said. "Men have
frozen to death in their beds in the
hospitals. The twenty tons of blankets
which have been sent from Chicago
alone have been a godsend. At one
hospital in Chambery, at the foot of
the Alps, the men had no blankets at
all and the sick soldiers had to cover
themselves with their overcoats at
night to keep warm. Our dispensary
work could not have been carried on
without the help of the Chicago peo-
ple."

Praise for Chicago Men.

The American men working in
France for the war suffered received
the highest praise from Mrs. Lathrop,
who declared that such things as were
being accomplished by Stanley Field,
Clifford Osborne, and Charles Garfield
King of Chicago had raised the stand-
ard of men's work in France.

Some one asked why it was that
American women had to do so much
for the relief of the French.

"Why cannot the French women
look after their own?" was the ques-
tion.

"Well, I will tell you," replied Mrs.
Lathrop. "There are three kinds of
French women today. The women of
the nobility, who are all working as
hard as they can in the infirmaries;
the women who have taken up their
husbands' businesses while they are
away fighting, and the millions of
women held by Germany, who wish
to let out run like hunted animals and
are scattered all over France."

"We Must Fight This War."

"We must fight this fight. Ameri-
can and English women must work
their fingers off to supply the armies
with food and clothing. No one can
really know what this war is who
has not had, as I have had, a daily
report from some poor soul who has
come into the depot. You can realize
only when you see the men with
their faces horribly disfigured, with
no legs, blind, and mutilated."

Many little stories of French life
were told and of how the American
soldiers were adjusting themselves
to it.

It is no infrequent sight to see a
sturdy American boy holding in his
arms some curly haired child of
France and learning his French verbs
while she talks to him."

Canteen Work Vital.

The canteen work of the Red Cross
in France is of the utmost value, ac-
cording to Mrs. Lathrop. The canteen
reach 1,000 men a day, men who are
daily in the trenches and who are
refreshed and made strong for the
fight by the service of hot food and
other comforts thus given out.

Mrs. Swift Fernald and Mrs. Helen
Crean were specially mentioned as ef-
ficient members of the canteen corps.

"No woman should go to France
now unless she is willing to work all
the time," was one of Mrs. Lathrop's
most emphatic statements. "The
space on the vessels is wanted for
workers, and there is no room for
much baggage either. I myself
brought only one hat and a very
small box."

Braved Channel Twenty-two Times.

Mrs. Lathrop has come to America
to confer in Washington with officials
regarding the work of the American
fund and to visit various branches
in different states. Her home is in
London, where she has two daughters,
to see whom she has ventured to cross
the English channel twenty-two times
since the war was declared.

She will speak at the shop of the
American fund in the Garland build-
ing today and will leave the city this
evening, visiting St. Paul and Detroit
before she returns to New York.

TEUTONS SPURN PEACE BY LOSS OF TERRITORY

Stamp Lloyd George Terms as Impossible of Acceptance.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Germany
will make no peace which destroys the
territorial integrity of any of the Teu-
tonic allies.

The semi-official German organ, the
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,
makes this announcement.

A Vienna dispatch to the Pester
Lloyd (Budapest) says that in political
circles the peace conditions offered by
the British prime minister are consid-
ered impossible of acceptance.

The Austrian press comments re-
lated have been out this view, nearly
all of them insisting that the British
aims are those of "lust of conquest"
and "imperialism."

"England's Aims Unchanged."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeit-
ung says:

"Mr. Lloyd George knows today, as
when he made his first war speech,
that the territorial integrity of the
Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well
as that of the other allies of Germany,
must form the corner stone in the
building of a new peace. Nevertheless,
he adheres to his imperialistic war
aims with their unmeasured demands,
and only by a change in tone tries to
give the impression that he takes into
account the alteration of the military
and political situation. It is charac-
teristic of him and his allies."

"British Ask Too Much."

The Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung
of Essen says:

"When Lloyd George and British
labor demand Alsace for France and
the German colonies, Arabia, Syria, and
Palestine for England, and speak of
the war indemnity we will have to pay,
the answer in view of the actual war
situation is, 'It is too much.'"

The Nachrichten of Dusseldorf says:
"The main point of the speech is that
Lloyd George binds Great Britain to
fight to the last breath for Alsace-Lor-
raine. We do not believe, however,
that the British people will fight to the
last breath for this war aim."

The Tages Zeitung makes the state-
ment that a peace assuring to the
people of the German empire a safe
and free future can be attained only
by victory over England.

The Austrian press comments in
similar vein. The Neue Freie Presse
of Vienna says:

"Lloyd George's peace terms are
nothing else than the ruthless idea,
clad in many words, that force shall
decide; that the war shall continue
until it has been established unques-
tionably who is the strongest."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Vi-
enna: "Lloyd George recognizes the
principle of self-determination and of
the rights of peoples only where he
believes this principle could be put
into effect in favor of the entente."

Germany in Turnout.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—If the German pa-
pers correctly mirror the situation
there, the test which the Bolsheviks
have made of Germany's attitude
toward the principle of no annexations
has thrown Germany into political tur-
moil.

Advices from the capitals of neutral
countries bordering on Germany show
that the opinion prevalent there is that
one of the most severe national crises
in the history of Germany is develop-
ing as a result of the difference of
views between the militarist and non-
militarist leaders regarding the
government's attitude toward Russia.

It is reported generally that Gen-
von Ludendorff, as leader of the for-
mer group, actually has gone so far
as to threaten the resignation of him-
self and Field Marshal von Hinden-
burg if further countenance is given
even to such views as those advanced
by men of the type of Dr. von Kuehl-
mann and Count Casarini, the German
and Austrian foreign ministers.

Mr. Wilson talks on foods

THE housewives of America are giving tremen-
dous service in this war. Quietly, serenely and
effectively they have created the army behind the
army. They are working and saving and serving
every day.

The national government
looks to the American house-
wife to help win every battle
in her own kitchen—and she
is helping. But she must be
enabled to make judicious and
economical purchases of food
products, if she is to make
food conservation mean what
it must mean in her home.

The Patriotic Food Show
at the Coliseum this week
offers her a wonderful oppor-
tunity to study food values—
to see how each food product
can be utilized to the utmost
advantage—to find out what
she can buy without depriving
the soldier of fuel for
fighting efficiency.

In the long line of Wilson
products exhibited there she
will find foods—which are
especially good for "wheatless
and meatless" days.

One of the ways our insti-
tution serves the government
is by helping the housewife.
If you have a food problem in
your home—if you want sug-
gestions, recipes, information
of food values—write me. I
want to make our institution
the Intelligence Department
of "The Army of the Ameri-
can Housewife."

Advertising in SYSTEM and
FACTORY reaches the right
sort of "borrowers"

Good ideas are borrowable between industries, like and
unlike—that's the creed of SYSTEM, FACTORY and
other A. W. Shaw Company publications.

The Wilson Label
Protects Your Table

CALL ON BAKER TO EXPLAIN WAR SUPPLY MUDDLE

Senators Ask Secretary
to Appear Before In-
quiry Committee.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Secretary of War Baker has been called to explain the shortcomings of the ordnance and quartermaster bureaus of the war department before the senate committee on military affairs.

The secretary will appear before the committee next Thursday. At that time all the testimony relating to the belated ordnance and clothing contracts, army red tape, shivering soldiers, rifleless cantonnments, machine gun blundering and bickering and everything of a critical nature that the investigation has disclosed will be submitted to him for his consideration.

Will Question Baker.
Members of the committee are preparing to subject Secretary Baker himself to a thorough examination of his part in the preparation for actual fighting, both before and after war was declared. Some of them, Democrats as well as Republicans, are convinced that the war department lacked foresight, initiative and productive ability, and there are many things in the testimony which trace themselves to the office of the secretary of war himself.

Regarding the lack of machine guns and preparations also for manufacturing heavy artillery, Secretary Baker is to be subjected to rigid questioning. Gen. Crozier testified that it was Secretary Baker who held up orders for machine guns for a period of months while awaiting tests of various types in order to determine upon a model to be adopted by the army.

Believe Blunder Was Made.
Members of the committee believe that a blunder was made in not taking machine guns that were available immediately after the war instead of letting the important matter slide until a type could be agreed upon and factories equipped to make them.

Tomorrow the committee will have Rear Admiral McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy, who will tell of the methods he has successfully employed in procuring naval supplies without assistance from the Council of National Defense and its supply committee.

Consider Munitions Bill.
Today the committee began consideration of the munitions department bill in executive session. It is expected that the measure will be whipped into shape for recommendation to the senate next week. As soon as the committee gets this measure on its way it will take up investigation of the aviation and medical sections of the army.

Charles Eisenman, vice chairman of the committee on supplies, told the committee in open session that the war department and the army lacked men of business ability to conduct great supply negotiations, such as this war has precipitated. He also declared that the method of supplying army cantonnments and depots was radically deficient and needed adjustment.

Anxious to Quit.
"The United States government sends men to Antwerp and West Point to teach them to be sailors and soldiers," said Mr. Eisenman, "but there is no place in the United States where the government can teach men the dry goods business or any other business. I am anxious to get out of this job as soon as I think it would be safe to do so."

"Isn't it absolutely true that the longer a man stays in the army the further out of touch he gets with the new affairs and conditions?" Senator Chamberlain continued.

"That is my thought, exactly."

"JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE."
Justifiable homicide was the verdict returned yesterday by a coroner's jury which held an inquest into the death of Nathan German, 359 South Ashland avenue, who was shot last Saturday by Mrs. Edith Wabash of 1846 Fulton street, a Negroess, in a quarrel over the value of a set of dishes given as a premium. German struck her with a glass goblet, it was said. He was recovered by the Jewel Tea company.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH.
PARIS, Jan. 8.—In the Champagne there was active reciprocal artillery fighting in the region of Heiligt. On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), after a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to approach the French line in the region of Bethincourt. The French fire broke up the effort, inflicting losses on the enemy.

The French, without losses, made a successful incursion into the German lines west of Rouilleux. The night was calm everywhere else.

AVIATION.
On Sunday French pilots brought down or severely damaged six German airplanes. French bombing squadrons carried out several operations on Saturday night. Chemical works at Ludwigshafen, railway stations at Freiburg-En-Brigau, the aviation ground at Neubersheim, and factories at Rombach, Maierles, and Hagerdange were bombed with many projectiles.

BRITISH.
LONDON, Jan. 8.—An enemy party raided one of our posts yesterday noon in the neighborhood of Flesquieres. One of our men is missing.

Hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Passchendaele.

NIGHT STATEMENT.
This morning the enemy by a local attack, supported by mine warfare, succeeded in gaining a footing in our trenches east of Bullecourt, but a counter attack was completely successful in restoring our line; eighteen prisoners were left in our hands.

The hostile artillery was active during the day southeast of Ypres.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Army group of Prince Rupprecht. Isolated sectors in Flanders and southwest of Cambrai were subjected at times to a violent fire. At dusk British companies attacked east of Bullecourt. They were repulsed.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: In the Soudan a lively artillery duel developed in the evening. It was revived early this morning after a quiet night.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.
ROME, Jan. 8.—Snow and bad weather have reduced the fighting activity to a minimum. There were artillery actions of some intensity only in the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau and in the Monte Tofaia, Monferrato, and Montello regions. North of Monte Lamerlo our reconnaissance patrols captured a few prisoners.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Throughout the day the enemy directed violent surprise thrusts attacks on Monte Asoleno and on the Piave sector north of Vidor.

DANGER FADING ON WEST FRONT, GEN. HAIG SAYS

Ultimate Smashing of Enemy Is Nearer, He Predicts.

(Continued from first page.)

end of July amount to 24,000 prisoners, 74 guns, and 941 machine guns. It is certain that the enemy losses exceeded ours.

"The most important of all is that our new and hastily trained armies again have shown that they are capable of meeting and beating the enemy's best troops under conditions which favored his defense.

Need of Trained Troops.
"In this respect I desire to emphasize the supreme importance of adequate training prior to placing troops in the line of battle. It is essential, if sacrifice is to be avoided and success assured, that troops going into battle should first be given the opportunity for special training under officers who are to command them in the task which they are to be called upon to perform.

"The general conditions of the struggle this year have been very different from those contemplated at the conference in November, 1916. The great general and simultaneous offensive then agreed upon did not materialize. Russia, though some of her leaders made a fine effort, not only failed to give the help expected, but even failed to prevent the enemy from transferring

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT



1—French beat back German attack following artillery preparation on Verdun front.
2—Violent artillery duels continue along lines in Champagne.
3—German guns active on Flanders front near Bullecourt and Passchendaele.
4—German lines subjected to violent artillery fire in region of Cambrai. British repulsed in attack east of Bullecourt.
5—Artillery duels develop in the Soudan.
6—French bombing squadrons drop projectiles on five towns and aviation ground behind German lines.

At night also a lively artillery fire was kept up.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Jan. 8.—There was spirited artillery fighting between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa in the Cerna Bend and between the Vardar and Lake Doiran. German Jaegers brought in French prisoners from trenches west of Lake Prespa which hitherto had been defended by Russians.

ring forty fresh divisions from her front in exchange for tired ones used up in the west, or from replacing his losses on the west by drafts of fresh men from the east.

Shoulder Burden of Work.
"The combined Franco-British offensive in the spring was launched before Italy was ready, and the splendid effort made by Italy later was unfortunately followed by developments which resulted in the weakening of the allied forces in this theater. In the circumstances, the task of the British and French armies have been far heavier throughout the year than originally anticipated, and the enemy's means of meeting our attack was greater than he or we expected.

That under such circumstances we won the victories of Arras, Vimy, and Messines, and the French those at Morville, Verdun, and Malmesbury, constitutes a record of which the allies have a right to be proud. The British armies have maintained a vigorous and continuous offensive throughout the period covered by this dispatch. No other example of offensive action on so large a scale and so long and successfully sustained has been furnished by the war.

Outnumbered Two to One.
"In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens, and Ypres, 131 German divisions were engaged and defeated by less than half that number of British.

"Without reckoning the possibilities opened up by our territorial gains in Flanders and without considering the effect which a less vigorous prosecution of the war by the might have had in the other theaters, we have every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved in the last year's fighting."

Chicago Women Ask Help of Wilson for 8 Hour Bill

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, representing the National Women's Trade Union League, urged President Wilson today to use his influence in behalf of a bill to prescribe an eight hour work day for women.

Chicago Women Ask Help of Wilson for 8 Hour Bill

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, representing the National Women's Trade Union League, urged President Wilson today to use his influence in behalf of a bill to prescribe an eight hour work day for women.

**AT 23 MADISON, EAST
THE COSTUME BOOTERY OF
O'Connor & Goldberg**

At the O-G Sale
AMONG MANY OTHER SPECIAL
VALUES YOU WILL FIND THIS

at \$7.95

Former Price \$12.
A BOOT OF SUPREME
QUALITY. VAMPS OF
FINEST BLACK
GLAZED KID WITH
UPPERS OF EQUALLY
FINE BROWN KID.
SMART MILITARY 1 1/4
INCH HEEL.

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS
EQUALLY REMARKABLE. ASK US.

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EQUALLY REMARKABLE. ASK US.

REPORT TROTSKY PLANS DECISION ON PEACE-WAR

Foreign Minister Said to
Fear Pacifist Votes
in Assembly.

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)
(Copyright: 1918: By Press Publishing Company (New York World).)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7, via London, Jan. 8.—In going to Brest-Litovsk personally to take charge of the Bolshevik negotiations with the representatives of the central powers, Foreign Minister Trotsky is determined to call for a showdown as to peace or war. His announced purpose is to get the negotiations changed to Stockholm to help make the pourpours general.

He will make a direct fight against the German conditions for military control of the occupied provinces, his real purpose being to force the fight so as to present a clear issue between war and peace before the constituent assembly, which meets on Jan. 18.

Trotsky Fears Pacifism.
Contrary to opinion abroad, Trotsky fears pacifism in the assembly control which is held by the social revolutionists, who have 248 delegates now against 150 of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks are certain of the support of the regular Socialists, who are backing the government in its warlike attitude, but the social revolutionists are mostly peasants and the Bolsheviks fear they are more likely to sign a peace of any kind.

The peace tone of the assembly, known in advance, has thus induced the government to state its position. But not knowing how events will turn in the next few days, whether it will have strong support for either a separate peace or continuance of the war, the government has called a third all-Russian soviet for Jan. 21, three days after the assembly meets.

The soviet is expected to give the government moral, even forceful, backing if the constitutional assembly fails to carry out the Bolshevik program.

Call Ratifying Meeting.
To ratify the soviet's possible action in contradiction to the social revolutionists has called a meeting for Jan.

THE WAR A YEAR AGO

Ministers of allies gave Greece 48 hours to comply with demands made Dec. 1.
Allies stated specific peace terms at request of President Wilson—reparation, restitution, and adequate security for the future.

TWO YEARS AGO.
Jan. 9, 1916.

British evacuated Gallipoli peninsula.

It hopes to repeat the experience of last November, ratifying the Bolshevik's accomplishments. The radicals were not in control when the list of candidates for the assembly was made up, so the social revolutionists in assembly are conservative and hostile to the Bolsheviks, while the new social revolutionary party congress is certain to be radical.

The influence of the constitutional assembly is waning. It won't ratify Russia and cannot be consulted on support of Russia's allies. Its first act, however, will be a peace appeal launched at the allies.

Leaders of the assembly hope the allies will repeat their peace terms in time for the opening of the assembly, thus permitting a united front against the German demands. The Bolsheviks are hoping the same.

Reach Brest-Litovsk.
LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Russian peace delegation, including Foreign Minister Trotsky, reached Brest-Litovsk Monday for the reopening of negotiations that afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Tarnowski a Delegate.
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, according to a dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt, has been appointed an Austrian delegate to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk. The count was named ambassador to the United States last spring, but was never officially received by the American government.

Root Accepts Position on War Savings Board

New York, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Elliott Root accepted the chairmanship of the United States Government War Savings Stamp Investment society today. The society has been formed to promote the spirit of thrift and encourage more intensively the practice of war savings in this city.

TROTSKY TELLS OF FOE'S REVOLT OF 25,000 MEN

Men in the Kovno District
Being Starved as They
Are Surrounded.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Jan. 9, 3 a. m.—Arthur Ransome telegraphs the Daily News from Petrograd the following statement by Foreign Minister Trotsky before the latter left for Brest-Litovsk. It is the first confirmation of the recent revolt by 25,000 German troops.

Trotsky Explains Revolt.
Ransome asked the minister whether he thought the Germans desired an acceptable peace. Trotsky replied:

"It is difficult to say, because Germany has not yet been offered a chance of a general acceptable peace. But they must need it. Today four German deserters came to me—a lieutenant and three soldiers—and told me of the difficulty the Germans are having in moving troops from this front. They have given up trying to move large units. They take men one at a time, and the men, knowing where they are going to be sent, jump out of the train and escape.

Trying to Starve Comrades.
"At this moment in the Kovno district behind the German front there are 25,000 German deserters concentrated together and armed with machine guns. The Germans have surrounded them, and being unable to get their own men to attack them, are trying to reduce them by starvation."

186 Stars in Service Flag of N. U. Law School

The Northwestern university law school yesterday flew in the main corridor of the school a service flag containing 186 stars, representing the number of students and alumni now in the various war services. The flag was presented by the faculty and was worked by Miss Ida M. Lawrie, '17. A smaller flag, also made by Miss Lawrie, will be hung in one of the windows.



Shirt sales have been a twice yearly event in this house since its inception 30 years ago, but no sale launched in normal times and under normal conditions ever approached the money saving proportions of this occasion. Right now when prices are ascending we are offering great reductions on Manhattan, Excella, Star, Quaker City and Hub Special shirts—the largest variety of shirts shown in Chicago.

Men's Shirts in printed and woven madras, fancy Jap crepes, pin and pencil stripes, pleated, negligee and soft cuff shirts. Originally \$2 and \$2.50; reduced for this sale to **\$1.65**

Men's Shirts in fibre silk stripes, silk and cotton mixtures, fancy mercerized effects in plain and novelty pleated styles. Reduced from our \$3 and \$3.50 grades to **\$2.15**

Silk Shirts of the very smartest pattern and color treatments, distinctly high grade shirts in every detail. Assembled into two great bargain lots, as follows:

\$6, \$6.50 and \$7 silk shirts at **\$4.85** | \$5 and \$5.50 silk shirts reduced to **\$3.85** | \$4 and \$4.50 silk fibre shirts at **\$2.85**

Neckwear Specials
Silk Scarfs in the new, handsome pattern effects, surplus lots from our holiday lines that sold for 65c, 75c and \$1, now cut to 50c.

Imported Silk Scarfs, from lines formerly priced at \$1.50 and \$2, now reduced to 95c.

Higher priced neckwear lines now reduced to \$1.35.

Initialed Handkerchiefs, broken lines and slightly soiled lots from 35c, 50c and 75c grades, now at 25c.

Pajamas and Union Suits
Men's Pajamas in fancy mercerized and silk mixed fabrics, reduced from \$3.50 and \$4.00 to **\$2.65**.

Men's Pajamas in fast color fabrics, neat stripes, reduced from \$2.50 to **\$1.85**.

Men's Union Suits, high grade qualities, broken lines, reduced to **\$1.95**.

Men's Cotton Union Suits, good weights, seconds from \$1.50 and \$2 grades, for clearance, at **\$1.15**.

Men's Hosiery, clearance of better grade broken lines, reduced to 25c.

Main Floor.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson



Bunte's
Cough Drops

He Knows
The traffic policeman always takes Bunte's Menthol Cough Drops as soon as the cough starts. Bunte's stops it.

Look for the Red Box
Bunte's Cough Drops

5¢

**Painful Swollen Veins
Quickly Relieved and
Reduced**

Mrs. R. M. Renner, of Federal, Kasas, writes an interesting account of her success in reducing a severe case of enlarged veins that should be encouraged to others similarly afflicted. She suffered with badly swollen and inflamed veins (in fact one had broken), for more than seven years before she became acquainted with Absorbine, Jr., and used it. Absorbine, Jr., was faithfully applied for several weeks and, to quote from her letter, "The large knots in the veins left. It was all nicely healed, and has not bothered me since."

Absorbine, Jr., is an antiseptic treatment—cooling, and soothing. Safe and pleasant to use. \$1.25 a bottle at your druggist's or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
308 Temple St. Springfield, Mass.

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ARMY OF DIGGERS WIELD SHOVELS TO RELEASE CITY

Citizens Rally and Clear
Streets to Avert
Snow Perils.

Chicago went out after dinner last night and dug. Not since the Chicago fire, probably, has there been such an exhibition of civic spirit. Men, women, and children in every part of the city took to the snow shovel spontaneously. By midnight miles of streets had been opened up which have been blocked to all traffic for three days.

There was no centralized plan of action. Every community thought it was the initiator of the open-the-avenue campaign. From north, south and west came telephone calls to The Tribune telling of the snow shovel parties which were, much in the nature of a frolic, except for the results.

Women Start Efforts.

In many districts the women were back of the movement. They did more than start things, too. They wielded shovels. Millionaires worked beside day laborers. Children, stenographers, judges, business men, mothers, and grandfathers shoveled pathways for the milk wagon, for the coal truck, and the grocery man.

The shovel brigade along Kimbark avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-third streets was made up of persons from 10 to 60 years of age, men, women, and children. In Indiana avenue between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets twenty-five children from 10 to 16 years of age shoveled a passageway. Helen Sherer, 16 years old, who lives at 5729 Indiana avenue, was captain of the "gang." The children began at 7 o'clock. At 10 they were still digging. On Winthrop avenue between Thirtieth and Thirtieth streets 2,000 square yards of snow in the street was removed by Judge Denis E. Sullivan, J. E. O. Primm, C. M. Modersell, Austin J. Demere, James W. Egan, and others. George Young rounded up the neighbors in Eastlawn avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and they dug out the block.

Aldermen and Wife Shovel.

Headed by Albert Johnson, fifty men and women cleared Winchester avenue between Clark and Argyle streets so that wagons can pass. Ald. and Mrs. John Toman of the Thirty-fourth ward led the citizenry of West Twenty-first place to shovel out the street from Kildare to Crawford avenues.

Fifteen men, residents of Winthrop avenue, between Berwyn and Balmoral avenues, swept a pathway for traffic in that thoroughfare. They did the work in little more than an hour.

The territory bounded by Byron and Addison streets and Racine and Southport avenues was declared to be almost in normal condition. Men and women opened up Winthrop avenue from Bryn Mawr to Hollywood avenues. A 20 foot passage was shoveled by the residents of Sixty-second street, near Normal boulevard, and the fire plugs were cleared of snow. Women and children went from door to door along South Park avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and by 9 o'clock an active "gang" was at work.

Revell Leads "Gang."

Words were followed up by deeds along Lake Shore drive. Early in the day Alexander H. Revell, whose home is at 842 Lincoln parkway, headed the "gang," "get a shovel." Then he personally organized a squad of neighbors and went to work.

Under his leadership impassable snow drifts went down in ignominious defeat. By 6 o'clock the vicinity of the Fourth Presbyterian church was open to traffic for the first time since Sunday. Rush street, Chestnut street and Delaware place resembled a series of communicating trenches.

Residents of the "Gold Coast" who were unable to personally arm themselves with shovels sent out their representatives. Chauffeurs, valets and housemen performed yeoman service. Charles Strobel, president of the Strobel Steel Construction company, whose home is at 846 Lincoln parkway, acted as first lieutenant in directing the work.

Among those contributing conscripts were H. H. Kohlhaas, Mrs. John Timothy Stone, John H. Winterbotham, Solomon A. Smith, Donald M. Forgan, Stanley Keith, Milton W. Kirk, and others in the immediate neighborhood. Coffee and sandwiches were served during rest periods.

U. of C. Men Work.

In the university district, pursuits of the mind were put aside for the time, and professors and students cleared the streets. A coal famine is facing the student boarding houses. Harold G. Moulton, of the political economy department of the University of Chicago, has organized students, faculty and high school boys.

Walden W. Shaw led several hundred chauffeurs of the Shaw company and the Yellow Taxicab company in an attack on the drifts in Michigan avenue between Twelfth street and the Blackstone hotel. Other automobile men put forces at work all along automobile row.

School Boys to Organize.

Scarcely a city neighborhood with pride in its civic spirit but had its shovel party last night. But the activities of today and tonight are expected to make those of yesterday seem trivial and insignificant.

Practically all of the big organizations of the city will join the snow shovel brigade today. Orders went out to 300 public schools last evening to organize the boys into digging classes. Principals will assign boys to territory near their homes. Their first duty will be to dig out the fire hydrants. After that they will take part in the drive to open up a twenty foot passage for teams.

T. F. Deuther, secretary of the Greater Chicago federation, issued an appeal to 20,000 members of the federation to help remove the snow from business and residential streets. The Burrell Belting company and the Continental Can company will send large squads of men to the streets today to shovel.

AFTER BUSINESS HOURS—MORE BUSINESS

Charles L. Strobel and Alexander Revell Lead the Attack Against the Snow Blockade in Lincoln Parkway After They Had Spent Most of the Day at Their Desks.



WHOLE CITY IS CALLED TO END PERIL OF SNOW

Drastic Plans Laid at
Conference with
the Mayor.

(Continued from first page.)

milk and coal to continue, also will permit the fire department to operate. Chief Schuetzler issued an order asking policemen to "make a house to house canvass to notify citizens of the mayor's proclamation."

It was estimated that it will cost the city, out of its corporate fund, at least \$100,000 to restore normal winter conditions. The amount expended yesterday was \$12,022. A total of 2,073 laborers, 379 teams, 22 carts, and 29 motor trucks was engaged. This does not take into account the free teams and laborers supplied, or the work done by volunteers.

Passenger trains resumed regular schedules for the most part yesterday. Freight trains, while running about on time, were light and much freight moving from the east was held outside the city because western roads could not handle it. Suburban trains and milk trains were practically on time yesterday.

Illinois Central officials estimated that their freight service was about 20 per cent normal. Roads to the east found no trouble moving outbound freight. Pennsylvania and New York Central officials said they were taking everything they could get east bound, but had been compelled to leave the west bound freight on sidings because the Chicago yards were blocked and the western roads could handle no more outbound freight.

R. H. Aishton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern, following a message from Washington, sent an appeal to all the railroads of the central department to unload and release cars with all possible dispatch.

APPRECIATION

Surface Lines President Thanks
Men for Untiring Fight
Against Storm.

FROM the office of the president of the Chicago Surface Lines yesterday came appreciation and thanks for the men who labored unceasingly to prevent a complete tieup of transportation during the blizzard of Sunday and Monday. The following bulletin, signed by President L. A. Bealy, was posted in all the offices and homes of the company:

To all employees:
The management desires to express its deep appreciation of your courageous and intelligent efforts in maintaining our service during the recent unprecedented blizzard lasting for a period of more than thirty hours. This was the heaviest snowfall ever recorded in twenty-four hours in this city.

As to the efforts required in this contest, it is only necessary to say that more than 250 snow plows and sweepers were kept continuously in operation, and more than 1,000 men, in addition to the men on the cars, sweepers, and snow plows, worked with shovels in an effort to maintain the service. Thousands of these men were on duty for more than twenty-four hours continuously.

The result was that out of 1,000 miles of track 99 per cent was kept open and in operation. This was due to your unremitting and untiring efforts.

We believe the public will not be unmindful of your efforts in its behalf during these long and trying hours.

OWNERS ORDERED TO CLEAR COAL SWITCH TRACKS

Owners of coal yards have been ordered by the fuel administration to clear the switches leading into their own yards. The order was issued yesterday by Raymond E. Durham, chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administration.

The order points out that the fuel situation in Chicago will become acute within the next few days unless the owners of yards make it possible for cars to be switched quickly. Each dealer can clean his own switches without much difficulty, it is pointed out, but it is practically impossible for the railroads to clear switches leading into the 300 yards in Chicago.

"A little switching was done to-day and more will be done tomorrow," said Mr. Durham. "The situation is improving. The problem is entirely one of clearing the yards."

"We have enough coal to last two or three days and a large amount is coming, but we must be able to handle it. There is plenty of coal on the cars here and on the way from the mines."

ZONE DIRECTORS FOR COAL MINES, SAYS HOWARD

Decentralized districts to be divided into zones and supervised by zone directors is the plan of the federal government in conserving the coal of the country and avoiding a coal famine, according to E. D. Howard, deputy fuel administrator for Illinois.

At the annual banquet of the National Retail Coal Merchants' association in the Auditorium hotel last night he outlined the policy of the federal fuel administrator regarding the coal situation and how the problem was to be solved.

Previous speakers voiced the desire of the retail coal dealers to support the government's coal policies.

THE COST

Figures on What Was Done to
Clear Each Ward.

FOLLOWING is a table showing the amount of money spent in each ward and the teams and laborers in each:

Ward.	Carts-Teams.	Men.	Expenses.
1	319	608	\$4,349.00
2	24	39	\$49.00
3	4	25	\$98.00
4	5	25	\$132.00
5	14	39	\$707.00
6	3	25	\$181.00
7	3	14	\$101.00
8	3	12	\$55.00
9	14	15	\$144.00
10	17	30	\$205.00
11	3	36	\$114.00
12	1	18	\$50.00
13	28	43	\$295.00
14	2	32	\$103.00
15	4	18	\$79.00
16	9	38	\$169.00
17	17	49	\$254.00
18	68	110	\$779.00
19	33	37	\$285.00
20	32	42	\$270.00
21	65	124	\$1,019.00
22	25	33	\$268.00
23	30	27	\$284.00
24	18	25	\$118.00
25	32	30	\$308.00
26	32	50	\$363.00
27	8	23	\$191.00
28	16	38	\$232.00
29	17	18	\$154.00
30	14	28	\$177.00
31	17	24	\$187.00
32	24	36	\$296.00
33	20	25	\$210.00
34	3	21	\$94.00
35	12	38	\$191.00

A gang of prisoners from the bridge well was pressed into service.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

Calling on Every Citizen to Aid in Plans to Relieve the City
from Danger Caused by the Heavy Snowfall.

FOLLOWING is the proclamation issued by Mayor Thompson yesterday following the meeting held in his office to adopt plans for relieving danger to the city caused by the heavy snowfall.

On account of the heavy snowstorm, which is the worst experienced by our city in many years, business is temporarily paralyzed and the danger of serious fires greatly increased. The city government is doing its best, but needs the cooperation of every public spirited citizen in the present emergency, especially on account of the weather forecaster's predicting further snowfall.

A conference was held in the mayor's office at noon today which was attended by many men representing Chicago's business activities, and the following was decided upon as the best solution of the predicament we find our city in:

First—That the north, south, and west park boulevards be opened to team traffic from Jan. 9 to 10 inclusive. This the officers of the park boards have agreed to.

Second—That the federal authorities and the drainage trustees permit the dumping of snow in the river by our citizens at all accessible places, including the

bridges. This also has been agreed to.

Third—That snow be dumped on all vacant lots in the city of Chicago for the purpose of reducing the length of the haul. The Chicago Real Estate Board is cooperating in this.

Fourth—That all team traffic stay off the street car tracks during the hours of 7 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of our people during the rush hours.

Fifth—That a space twenty feet wide in the center of all streets not occupied by street car tracks be plowed or shoveled. It is necessary that the latter should be done by the citizens and business men in their respective localities.

All department heads of the city of Chicago have been instructed to cooperate in every possible way to assist in carrying forward the above plan.

I appeal to our citizens, our improvement associations, our business men's associations, and all other organizations to organize in their home districts to assist in this work so that Chicago may be restored to normal condition at the earliest possible date.

STORM CONTINUES TO INTERFERE WITH LIFE, AND EVEN DEATH

Here Are Some of the Ways in Which It Hampered Activities of the City.

Resumption of interurban and motor vehicle traffic, stopped by Sunday's blizzard, enabled steel and other munitions plants at Gary to better war production schedules. However, due to the coal freight tieup, there was no improvement at the tin and sheet steel plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, and the gunnison works of the Elgin Explosives company continued idle. While workmen are now able to reach the Elgin plant in the dunes, the freight blockade in Chicago prevents forwarding of tin explosive receptacles. Rush construction work on the new gun works and blast furnaces awaits improved weather.

Most of the funerals set for Monday were postponed on account of the storm. Some to have been held in the morning were held in the afternoon after paths had been dug to the cemeteries. Mount Carmel, Mount Olivet, National Bohemian, Mount Rose, St. Lucas, Arlington, Elmwood and Mount Hope cemeteries were reported by undertakers to be so thoroughly snow-bound that they could not be reached Monday. Roadways were also impassable and cars could reach their destination yesterday.

A twenty foot high wall of snow still covers the eastern approach to the municipal pier.

City Engineer Erickson fears a thaw and a consequent overloading of the city's sewer system.

Five dollars a day is the price offered by one railroad for 500 men to shovel snow. The Illinois Free Employment office, 105 South Jefferson street, has been unable to supply the men.

An impressive funeral today will be that of Martin O'Shaughnessy of 4705 Winchester avenue when the body will be carried a distance of two blocks through an aisle of snow to the waiting hearse. It was feared that the funeral would be impossible owing to the

fact that the snowdrifts in Winchester avenue are six and seven feet deep in some places. Neighbors worked until late in the night digging a trench from the O'Shaughnessy home to Robey street, a distance of two blocks.

Students of the Marshall High school would have had a holiday yesterday if they had not turned out and shoveled a path through the alley for the coal wagon. The supply of coal was practically exhausted when the wagon reached the bins.

In order that the burial of Mrs. Philomena Dittula, 732 De Koven street, mother of Dr. John M. Dittula, may take place this morning, a score or more of the latter's friends organized a shoveling squad last night and cleared the street of snow near his residence.

DR. ROBERTSON ATTACKS MILK PRICE FORMULAS

An attack upon the value of the formulas of J. B. Bain, federal expert, and of Prof. Pearson and Harding of the University of Illinois as a basis for determining cost of producing milk was opened by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, before the state food administration's milk commission yesterday.

Dr. Robertson, supported by his assistant, Dr. Gottfried Koehler, contended that no fair test on feeding in relation to cost of production could be made without first testing the health of the herds.

Testimony of Dr. Koehler followed a heated attack on the fairness of the milk commission by Assistant State Attorney Michels, who denied there had been an agreement to confine testimony to facts bearing on cost of production.

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Fur coats at striking reductions

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\$200 hudson seal coats,
45 inches long, 169.50

They are styled with large collar, deep cuffs and belt all around. Select from a variety of fancy linings. Fourth floor.

\$325 leopard coat
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This is lent unusual charm by hudson seal trimming. The leopard beautifully marked.

\$350 hudson seal
coat for 229.50

A handsome dyed muskrat coat with leopard collar and cuffs. This season's best model.

\$475 natural dark gray squirrel coat, 45 inches long; loose fitting, and styled with large collar and deep cuffs; reduced price, \$449.50.

\$250 natural nutria
coat for 179.50

47 inches long, semi-fitted and with flounce skirt. An exceedingly handsome wrap.

\$275 hudson seal
coat for 202.50

Double strap front; large, natural ringtail collar and fancy cuffs; extension pockets.

\$750 mole coat of superb quality; a handsome belted effect, with ruffled pockets, and deep collar of Kolin sable; at 494.50.

\$400 caracul coat,
30-inch, 289.50

Shawl collar and cuffs, loose model with belt. Good lining.

\$300 natural raccoon
coat for 224.50

45 inches long and with select quality beaver collar and cuffs.

\$250 natural dark raccoon coat, 45 inches long; "the fur" for durability; 187.50.

Special: Fox fur set in taupe, kamchatka or black, 73.50

Superior quality fox—with soft silky fur. Scarf and muff in the height of the mode, and appropriate for spring as well.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Following swiftly upon the British prime minister's declaration of war aims—an utterance of first rate statesmanship—the American president has presented the parallel views of our government with unsurpassed candor, breadth, and force. Taken together, these utterances are an unescapable challenge to the governments of the central powers, and, what perhaps is much more important, to the conscience of their peoples.

The president's message is especially timely and acute in its rebuke to the disingenuousness of German diplomacy, and it is to be hoped it will result in forcing the spokesmen of the central powers to bring their purposes more clearly into the light. The whole course of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, as the president in effect points out, has been one of subterfuge and diplomatic strategy. Moving upon the Russians behind a show screen of idealistic generalities, the representatives of the central powers, when concrete terms were demanded, have disclosed the purpose of expansionists and conquerors. There was no more relation between their pretended acceptance of the idealistic generalizations against annexation and punitive indemnities and their concrete proposals for the retention of Riga and the acquisition of the Baltic provinces than there has been between Germany's pretenses of friendship for nations and its policy of secretly undermining their internal peace and external defense.

It is well for the world to have this outstanding characteristic of German policy held up at this time, when peace negotiations are impending and formulae are being offered. From the first the allies have been comparatively definite in the statement of their war purposes, while the German foreign office has contented itself with evasion and pretentious generalities which meant everything or nothing—as the Brest-Litovsk conferences indicate, nothing. Yet, while offering nothing, the German government has sought to throw upon England and France the responsibility for refusing peace approaches because they would not enter blindfold a peace conference to play the poker game of imperialist greed.

That poisoned gas cloud Lloyd George and Wilson, speaking for the two most powerful of the combatants against Prussian militarist ambition, have now blown away. The situation is clear. The statements of the central powers must answer the challenge, and answer it concretely and conclusively. If they do not speak now, their silence will have answered as plainly.

Mr. Wilson's express terms need not be discussed in detail here. It is of first interest to grasp their underlying principles and to take in the meaning of their whole design. Of first and last importance it should be noted that both Lloyd George and President Wilson have as their controlling motive the establishment of a durable peace. Their vision, as compared to that disclosed by the conferees of the central powers at Brest-Litovsk, belongs to what we devoutly hope will be a new era in the relations of nations. The German statement, as Mr. Wilson plainly says, belongs to an age of narrow nationalism, which, we may hope, has passed, or, in the dire agony of this mad conflict, is passing forever away. The German statement, despite their first pretense at Brest-Litovsk, are thinking of entrenching Germanism and feeding its arrogant strength. If this is not so, they must now prove that it is not so, and proof acceptable is not in empty formula, but in the definition of plain, essential terms.

Unless the sanction of solemn treaties is fortified, unless the upholding aspiration of peoples seeking peaceful self-expression, the preservation of national personality and a reasonable portion in the comforts and advantages of modern world life are provided for, peace will but prelude another generation of armament and perpetual fear.

This consideration is the basis of the allied war objects at this stage of the struggle, whatever may have been the infusion of selfish ambition in their policies before 1914. If Germany and her allies cannot honestly accept this basis of peace, the war must go on. If they are ready to accept this sincerely, we are on the threshold of peace. There is no difference of opinion or interest outside of the scope of these basic principles, which can justify the continuance of war's destruction.

Central Europe and Turkey can have peace if they are not still dragged with the hopes of world empire. Whether the military situation at this stage will encourage them to cling to these hopes we cannot venture to predict. If America were as far advanced as she ought to be toward the effective application of her great powers, we could not doubt the response. Even as it is we may reasonably hope that the full significance of the messages of the British prime minister and the American president will come home to the people of central Europe, strengthen the influence of their more far-sighted and liberal leaders, and force their statescraft to meet us on a higher plane.

"SAFEGUARDING" OUR AVIATORS.

Here is a story that comes from an aviation camp at Fort Worth, Tex. It concerns the army medical service and it is told by a reliable witness. Recently one of the cadets was taken ill with

measles, a disease which, as all doctors know, is likely to develop into something more serious unless the patient is properly cared for. But in this instance the hospital was full—it is said to have a capacity of only sixty beds, whereas there were about 120 cases of illness in the camp—and the cadet was assigned to a tent. In a few days he was found wandering deliriously around the camp and shortly afterwards he died.

Our informant declares that every man in the camp was dubious about the character of army medical treatment; if they were ill they tried to get permission to go to a hotel in town, where they could be treated by private physicians. Both hospital facilities and medical supplies were inadequate in the camp.

This is not recounted in any spirit of captious criticism, but if these conditions do exist—and our informant could hardly be deceived—they constitute an ironic commentary on the war department's assurances about the treatment of our military forces in camp.

SERVICE FOR ALL AMERICANS.

Great Britain and France have used their best talent not only in war activities within their domain but in their relations with their allies. Frequent changes indicate the constant desire to give direction of affairs to the men suggested by reputation or proved by experience as the best fitted for the work.

The missions to the United States, for one instance, have been served by the most notable Britons and Frenchmen, and now, as supreme British authority in the United States, the British select Earl Reading, lord chief justice.

This method puts our own in a questionable light. Are we not conducting this war on the basis of the Baltimore convention of the Democratic party in 1912?

It is inherent in our system of government that party lines should govern the choice of administrators and executives, and against that in normal times there is no complaint. A party assumes responsibility and it selects its own servants to meet the responsibility which it assumes. In this case the nation has assumed responsibility and we doubt that any one will contend that the men of the nation are being considered for service regardless of party.

Mr. Root's mission to Russia was one employment of the most distinguished diplomat in the country. Whatever pain Mr. Root may cause liberals with regard to domestic processes in the country, he is the quintessence of American shrewdness in international affairs, and in international affairs the United States has need now of all its shrewdness. Is Mr. Root being used as he would be used if he were a distinguished member of the party which in normal times he opposes?

Col. Roosevelt has been wasted. By now he probably is in a censorious, if not querulous, mood. He naturally might be, barred from any active participation in the events which are shaping the future of the nation he has served.

It is a violent presumption that he would have been intractable in any national occupation. It is more reasonable to assume that his energies would have produced valuable results. The party bar is one we look to find in the conduct of American affairs, but emergency suggests that if he lifted and that the services of Americans be commanded when and where they will be most useful. The color of a man's politics is not as important now as the color of his hair. A number of red headed men may be needed.

THE DRAFT UPHELD.

The attack of pacifists and American Bolsheviks upon the selective draft law has been promptly and sweepingly disposed of by the Supreme court. It is not necessary to review here the contentions made by the objectors except to say most of them were frivolous, and that the central one struck at the basic principle of organized society.

This central objection maintained that compulsory service creates involuntary servitude, contrary to the thirteenth amendment. On this point the court, speaking unanimously through the chief justice, says: "Finally, as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exaction by government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty of contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary servitude in violation of the prohibitions of the thirteenth amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

There was never any danger that compulsory service would not be upheld by any court not composed of philosophical or other anarchists. The constitution vests congress with power to "raise armies." This power necessarily implies the right to require military service. That right is inherent in any sovereign power, and in our country it has been vested by the sovereign people in their representative, the federal congress. The right of requiring military service is the fundamental right of self-preservation, an essential of the existence of organized society. Without it is disintegration.

Editorial of the Day

BAD WORK IN TAXATION.

[From the New York Times.]

The opinion, growing rapidly in Washington, that the war tax law passed by congress at the recent special session must be rewritten promises an intelligent solution of many vexatious problems. In addition to various taxes known to be either unjust or unwise, certain sections of the act are so involved and contradictory that they defy construction.

This is true in particular of the clauses relating to excess profits. If the authorship of the measure could be traced to any one man it is possible that he might explain his meaning, but as this masterpiece of verbal convolution resulted from the unintelligent patchwork of a conference committee it defies analysis even by legal experts.

What was supposed to provide a tax upon excess profits is hardly worthy of the name. It hits some people and misses others, often the wrong ones in both cases, and by its clumsy attempt to make a basis for the tax is discriminating outrageously against true capital and is exceedingly favorable to all enterprises whose financial resources embrace quantities of war.

A law that cannot be understood is fundamentally wrong. There is no reason why a tax of any kind should be a matter of guesswork. Nobody is resisting war taxes, but they ought to be plainly as well as fairly written in the fewest and simplest words.

She Was Gritty.

"They told me at the hospital after the automobile accident that I was full of grit." "I should say you were. You ought to have seen the lot of it they picked out of your teeth."—Baltimore American.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the line, let the quips fall where they may.

IN THE Dial Kenneth Macgowan refers to dramatic critics as "pettifogging literary men" and "frank panders to theater owners and thespians." Still, comrade, this may be said for the pettifoggers of them, perhaps all, know that there is no such word as "pander."

HAVE you noticed the peculiar behavior of owners of Franklin cars? When two or more of them get together they call a meeting to discuss the miraculous qualities of their three-wheeled machines. They salute one another on the road, they have grips and passwords; and, we dare say, they hold lodge meetings and confer degrees. A rum lot.

THE COPYREADER SOLDIER.

A copyreader-soldier lay full of holes in France; he was punctured in the washbone, he was riddled in the pants.

A stretcher-bearer found him, and knelt to give him aid.

And as he held the victim's head that copyreader prayed:

"Just tell them not to keep my job back yonder on The Star.

And tell them not to hold my chair behind O'Brien's bar.

Just say my copyreading days forever now are done; I've written my last 'Rush I' head for the home edition run."

The re-write staff—it loves me not—may chortle that I'm through, but others will be to take the work I used to do. Tell my brethren of the desk to chop as in the days of yore.

And to keep the old traditions fresh of those who've gone before.

"Tell them for me"—his voice was choked; emotion filled his eye—

"To see that 'probe,' 'quote,' 'rap,' and 'score' are not allowed to die."

The stricken soldier faltered—nearly "so" now for the re-write staff.

But he murmured all his forces as the light of life burned dim.

The stretcher-bearer bowed his head to get his last faint word.

Then dropped a pitying tear or two, for this is what he heard:

"And tell them"—it was whispered—"when they're clear on all the news,

"Some day to send more grapevines than the make-up man can use." D. A. D. BURNETT.

TIE church is so accustomed to making sweeping statements about the hereafter that it is likely to retain the habit when referring to the here and now.

Hence the charge of "appalling drunkenness" of American soldiers in France.

SNAPPY STUFF IN THE SUBURBS.

Sir: The editor of a suburban newspaper started for the office after the blizzard with a snow shovel. When he returned he found a note pinned to his door. It read: "Another snow shovel for the Review, I suppose." C. W. F.

FIREPLACE heating, says Dr. Evans, is the most wasteful. True. And the most agreeable. So many things that make life endurable in this vale of tears are wasteful.

SIR: When the star guest at Mrs. Pruyn-Blobb's boarding place pokes a fork over the proffered bowl of sweet potatoes, cooly appears a few minnows of a yam, and passes the whole, as it were, to the square of sure paws on his left, our impulse to applaud his abnegation is killed upon hearing that his favorite molar is fairly shrieking for the forceps.

When a stunningly pretty girl in a window seat of a north shore electric drops her knitting, turns her head slightly, and directs her movie quest orb toward the landscape and the handsome stranger at the aisle end of the tête-à-tête continues to absorb the magazine thriller "Wood and Won in Wisconsin," deigning not to make sheepish observations of the sunning panorama with the line of his vision grazing the lilac-walk dimple of the fair one, our speculations concerning his restraint, so unusual in the circumstances, are quashed by the chance discovery that he has a glass eye.

When a deep chestnut raven rises at the sound of the Star Spangled Banner and flings his sonorous base into the rafters and bystanders are unable to get his dialect (some contending that he's afflicted with malformation of the epiglottis), and suddenly the words "land of the free and the home of the brave" catapult from his purple visage with a fervor and vehemence and clarity of articulation worthy of Eugene Cowles in his palmist moments, we realize (DO WE NOT?) that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, including those who cover their shortcomings with camouflage that who oven their Indian perhaps could see through.

IF the idea of the voxpop who signed himself "Fuller Weeks Potts" was to increase the postal revenues of Uncle Sam, he may be pleased to learn that the idea was entirely successful.

THAT'S WHY THEY REVISED IT. Sir: Two flappers with large knitted knitting bags were going north on the L and were discussing the w. k. (in a manner of speaking) English language. I hate that word "gotten." "Why, what's the matter with it?" "Oh, it isn't right." "You'll find it in the Bible." "The Bible? Why, that ain't good English."

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How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

ACIDS IN FRUITS.

THE acids in fruits are burned in the body into gases and alkaline salts. Therefore, when fruits are eaten the acid which is made to tend alkalward and not acidward. The urine becomes alkaline and estimation of the acid or alkaline reaction of the urine is the ready way of determining whether the system is in common parlance, acid or alkaline.

Eating meat tends to make the body acid; eating fruit tends to make it alkaline. However, there are fruit acids which are of importance from the standpoint of bodily well-being because of what they may do to the body before they are converted into other products. The most important of these is oxalic acid.

Recently some people were killed by eating rhubarb leaves as a salad. Both rhubarb stalks and leaves contain oxalic acid—a poisonous substance. The percentage in the stalks is not so high as that in the leaves, and the person who eats a salad of rhubarb stalks in the morning is not liable to be fatally poisoned thereby, though its repeated use throws considerable strain on certain of his organs.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, quotes, as having found the following proportions per 1,000 in certain foodstuffs: Black tea, 14.3; cocoa, 4.8; pepper, 4.5; rhubarb, 3.2; spinach, 2.9; sorrel, 2.7; dry figs, 1.3; raspberries, 1.2; bear 45; potatoes, 1; beets, 3; currants, 3; pears, 2; bilberries, 2; oranges, 1; asparagus, .09; cherries with seeds, tomatoes, and wine grapes, .08; rutabagas (turnips), .07; cauliflower, .06; onions, .06; Brussels sprouts, .04; endive and melons, .03; mushrooms, peaches, flour, lemons, celery, plums, and apples, a trace; cornmeal, rice, and chestnuts, none.

Persons with kidney stones, for instance, should not eat tea, cocoa, pepper, rhubarb, spinach, sorrel, and, maybe, dried figs and roasted coffee. Bigelow and Duggan, also quoted by the Journal, give the following as the principal acids of the more important fruits: Apple—Malic acid only. Banana—Probably malic acid only. Cantaloupe—Probably citric acid only. Cherry—Malic acid only. Cranberry—Probably citric acid predominates; malic also present. Currant—Citric probably predominates; malic sometimes present. Gooseberry—Malic and citric. Grape—Probably malic only. Pear—Malic only in some varieties; citric.

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WAR A LESSON TO U. S. ROADS: KRUTTSCHNITT

Southern Pacific Chairman Favors Pooling to Aid Efficiency.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific railroad, told the senate interstate commerce committee today that a new epoch in railroad history had arrived as a result of the experiences of the last eight months, or since the United States entered the war.

"We believe that a new epoch in railroad history has arrived," Mr. Kruttschnitt said, "and that even after the war we will want to do things which necessity has compelled us to do, and we hope that the embarrassments which have prevented the doing of these things in the past will be removed."

Refers to Anti-Trust Laws.
Mr. Kruttschnitt had reference to the anti-trust laws as applied to the pooling and the prohibition against pooling. He declared in favor of a repeal of these laws so that the roads would be able to pool their labor and their interests in order to bring about efficiency. He advocated that the public interests, however, be guarded by supervision of the activities of the roads in pooling by representatives of the government.

"If congress gives authority to the railroads to pool under government supervision, don't you think that would solve the whole railroad problem?" Senator Kellogg of Minnesota asked. "I do," was the firm answer of Mr. Kruttschnitt.

He added that the present competitive features of railroading, which have resulted in a lack of efficiency when the railroads of the country are considered as a whole, would then be removed. "Thou Shalt Compete."

"Won't that have to come in any event?" Senator Gore of Oklahoma asked. "For twenty years the railroads have lived under the commandment 'Thou shalt compete,'" the witness said. "It may be a little hard for them to turn immediately to the new command, 'Thou shalt not compete.'"

Senator Gore wanted to know if it would not be desirable to have the roads of the country coordinated into a single great system, either remaining still in private ownership, or under government ownership.

"Yes," the witness replied. "The last eight months have done much to bring about that end."

Mr. Kruttschnitt said that he preferred private ownership to public ownership and declared that the roads would do more for the public under private ownership, quoting Secretary of the Interior Lane to the effect that the railroads in this country under private ownership have rendered better service than those under government ownership in other countries.

Questioned on "Looting."
Senator Lewis of Illinois questioned Mr. Kruttschnitt about the "looting" of the finances of railroads under private ownership, mentioning the Rock Island, Frisco and the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

"I can say for myself that I am not in favor of the looting of the railroads," Mr. Kruttschnitt replied. "And I want to add this: The national banks of the country have been regulated by the government for years and the public considers them essentially safe. During the last four years there has been a larger percentage of looting of the national banks than of railroads in this country. Yet the public does not consider the national banks rotten, and I do not think that the railroads should be considered rotten either."

Might Guarantee Losses.
Senator Cummins of Iowa suggested that a law might be enacted which would guarantee to make good to the roads any loss suffered as a result of their taking over by the government. The witness replied that this would place the burden of proving a loss upon the roads and that this might be a difficult thing to do.

Senator Cummins asked if Director General McAdoo has the power to discharge. "I am not sure," the witness said.

ORGANIZER

Packer's Wife Interests 300 of Husband's Employees in Red Cross Work.



Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson
KOHNE PHOTO

MRS. THOMAS E. WILSON, wife of the president of Wilson & Co., who is greatly interested in Red Cross work, has accepted the leadership of the Red Cross work among the young women employees of her husband's company. Mrs. Wilson has organized about 300 of the girls into an auxiliary corps and they assemble each Thursday evening to make surgical dressings.

Associated with Mrs. Wilson are Mrs. Robert H. Hunter and Mrs. Alice Heath Ferguson. The meetings of the auxiliary are held each Thursday evening in the big restaurant and clubrooms of the Wilson & Co. main offices at Forty-first street and Ashland avenue.

The working period is preceded by a dinner tendered to the corps by Mrs. Wilson.

"but I believe that if he ordered a discharge he would be obeyed. There is a twilight zone about much of the situation since the roads have been taken over. It is imperative these things should be cleared up."

Would Raise Wages.

The witness said that if McAdoo issued an order increasing wages on the roads it undoubtedly would be obeyed. If the wages were raised very high and the roads were then returned to private ownership, they would be in desperate straits, in his opinion.

Mr. Kruttschnitt put into the record figures showing the tremendous increase in the cost of railroad supplies in the last few years.

On Duty Night and Day
365 days in the year, 24 hours a day, Globe Sprinklers stand ready to quench any blaze that may start in your building. These alert and automatic watchmen completely protect life and property from destruction by fire, and pay for themselves.

Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.
1106 Assoc. Bldg.
Randolph 5355
The Equitable Building in New York is Globe equipped

Specialty priced shoes \$7
THIS is the kind of weather when good shoes count—it's the kind of weather when good shoes—shoes like these special M-L-R shoes—are a necessity. They're made of extra heavy wax calf with an especially heavy viscol oiled sole. We've priced them \$7 specially at

The Chicago home of Johnston & Murphy Shoes

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded
S. W. corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

RAILROAD MEN CALLED ON TO STAND BY U. S.

McAdoo Appeals to All to Give Nation United Support.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Director General McAdoo today addressed an appeal to railroad officers and employees to do their utmost to maintain efficient railroad service as a patriotic duty, saying, "Every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches."

He promised to consider labor problems "justly and fairly and at the earliest possible moment." The names of four members of a board to investigate the brotherhood's request for more pay probably will be announced tomorrow.

Appeal to Be Posted.
The appeal will be posted in a few days at every railway station, shop, and roundhouse in the country. It follows:

"The government of the United States having assumed possession and control of the railroads for the period of the present war with Germany, it becomes more than ever obligatory upon every officer and employee of the railroad to apply himself with unreserved energy and unquestioned loyalty to his work."

"The supreme interests of the nation have compelled the drafting of a great army of our best young men and sending them to the bloody fields of France to fight for the lives and liberties of those who stay at home. The sacrifices we are exacting of the noble American boys call to us who stay at home with an irresistible appeal to support them with our most unselfish labor and effort in the work we must do at home. If our arm is to save America from the serious dangers that confront her."

All Must Help Win War.
"Upon the railroads rests a grave responsibility for the success of the war. The railroads cannot be efficiently operated without the wholehearted and loyal support of every one in the service from the highest to the lowest."

"I earnestly appeal to you to apply yourselves with new devotion and energy to your work, to keep trains moving on schedule time and to meet the demands upon the transportation lines, so that our soldiers and sailors may wait for nothing which will enable them to fight the enemy to a standstill and win a glorious victory for united America."

"Every railroad officer and employee is now in effect in the service of the United States, and every officer and employee is just as important a factor in winning the war as the men in uniform who are fighting in the trenches."

VICTORY BREAD HERE AHEAD OF VICTORY IT WINS

Food Show Novelty Put Up to U. S. as War Loaf.

PROGRAM (Today)

PATRIOTS' KITCHEN DAY.
Afternoon.
5:30—Jackie band concert.
6:00—Address by Mrs. Alice Dineas Foelling, formerly dean of the agricultural college of Ames, Ia.
6:30—Address by Mrs. John C. Bley, president of Housewives' league.
7:00—Address by Miss Katherine Blunt, department of home economics, University of Chicago.
7:30—Address by Miss Elizabeth Kelley, department of food administration, Washington.
8:00—Address by Miss Agnes Foreman, chairman.
Evening.
8:00—Jackie band concert.
8:30—Address by Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, chairman of speakers' committee, Women's committee, State Council of Defense.
9:00—Address by Mrs. Jean Prescott Adams, lecturer on domestic science.
9:30—Address by Miss Laura Wisniewski, home economics department, Lewis institute.
10:00—Address by Miss Florence King, president Women's Association of Commerce.
10:30—Address by Capt. Hugh Kuyvet, from firing line in Flanders.
Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, chairman.

BY MARGERY CURREY.
"Victory bread," delicious and mystifying, was cut in slices and distributed yesterday to visitors at the Patriotic Food show, now being held at the Coliseum under the auspices of the State Council of Defense.

The making and use of this bread will double the bread supply of the world, it will bring added health to those who depend on it, and will, if the government accepts the formulas for making it, win the war for the allies. These are the claims made by the man who discovered it, Orris Mosher, a farmer of Walnut, Ia.

Mixing Kept a Secret.
The ingredients are cornmeal, oatmeal, and whole wheat, water, sweetening, salt, and yeast. The way of mixing Mr. Mosher does not shake public, as he wishes it kept in the office of the food administrator lest the enemy learn his secret. For this bread is a war winner," said Mr. Mosher. Dr. Thomas Hull, representative from Mr. Hoover's office in Washington, tested the bread and urged that it be taken at once to headquarters to be passed on for possible government adoption.

Eat More Fish, Is Plea.
Unknown and unambitious fish, such as the whiting, carp, eulachon, burbot, shark, gooselish and bowfin, were recommended by Prof. Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois as good meat substitutes. The use of fresh water fish was urged as a measure for helping in the transportation problem of the country.

On the popular booths was that where Miss Maude Knowlton and Mrs. Bertha M. Harris demonstrated the making of cream soups with the use

of corn oil and corn starch as substitutes for butter and flour.
Mrs. Edward P. Swift and Mrs. Frederick D. Countess will be in charge of the committee of women for the sale of the official cook book today, and will be assisted by thirty women at the booths. It is estimated that about 10,000 people came to the show yesterday.

Warrior Demands Tea.
There was a moment of panic when Lee Nichols, British soldier, mounted the platform in the lecture hall to speak. The panic was among the managers of the show, Louis M. Sturmer, chairman of the general committee, and L. H. Hartman, another member of the committee.

"His tea! Get his tea!" called Mr. Sturmer to Mr. Hartman, rushing out of the hall.
"Yes, his tea!" responded Mr. Hartman, following.
Up the stairs to the balcony the two men ran, and from the Brownleigh tearoom brought the tea, Mr. Sturmer carrying the cup and saucer, Mr. Hartman a tiny teapot. Mr. Nichols had begged for some tea before he should speak, so the tea was brought into the

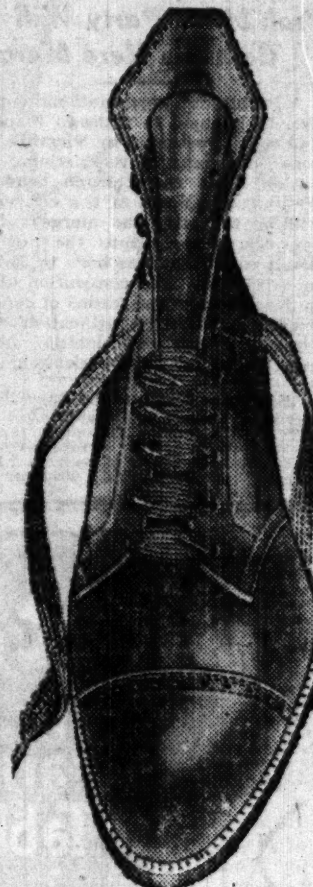
hall, placed on the speaker's table, and there it remained during his talk on the life of a soldier of the allies.

Bring Servants Along.
Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick attended the show with her cook, her butler, and other members of her ménage. Mrs. Alfred H. Granger, Mrs. Chauncey Borland, and Mrs. Robert S. Hots were busy explaining to crowds about the food administration both the objects of the administration. They used the official cook book as their text. Mrs. William H. Bush made record sales of the cook book, which she urged visitors to buy and send as a valentine to their friends.

Today will be "kitchen patriot's day," in which there will be special attention paid to the planning of well balanced meals. It is hoped that Mr. Hoover may be a visitor to the show on Saturday, hotel managers' day.

CITIZENS IN PROTEST.
A number of citizens of the Wilson avenue district, headed by Attorney John F. Walsh, protested yesterday before the Public Utilities commission on the use of additions to the Northwestern Elevated railroad station at Wilson avenue and Broadway for purposes other than the accommodation of passengers.

Shoe Economy



Probably not in a decade or more will another opportunity like this be presented for genuine shoe savings. Leather is soaring to such heights that your savings accumulate to significant proportions, limited only by the number of pairs you buy now against future needs. This sale includes many lines now reduced to

\$3.85 \$4.85 \$5.85
\$6.85 & \$7.85

Shoe Sale on Main Floor.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Annual Shirt Sale Including 12,000 Shirts

Well planned—well arranged—well bought stocks—12,000 shirts—of fine fabrics, in attractive patterns in all sizes from 14 to 17-inch neckbands—priced at savings of that substantial kind characteristic of these annual events.

At \$1.25—

At \$1.55—

Thousands of excellent well-made soft-cuff negligee shirts of woven and printed madrases and mercerized shirtings of dependable qualities in great variety.

Thousands of shirts with soft cuffs and with starched cuffs, in a great variety of woven and printed madrases, satin striped madrases and mercerized shirtings.

Fine Silk Shirts at \$3.85

Of beautiful tub silks in any number of attractive satin striped effects and other striped patterns—in colors which will be certain of appeal to men who discriminate. All sizes from 14 to 17-inch neckbands.

These shirts, as well as those which comprise the other assortments included in this Annual Shirt Sale, we are quite sure, will establish a record of value-offering which will not be surpassed for a long time to come.

First Floor, South

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



Clearance Sale!

Copper Tapper
Shirts and Neckwear

Also Half Hose, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Pajamas, Mufflers, Fur Gloves, Etc.

FINE SILK A line of silk shirts that were \$5.25
Shirts \$8 are now clearing at

Also some \$2.50 Madras shirts at \$1.50.

Clearance of Fine Neckwear

Our regular \$1.00 Neckwear, now.....50c
Our regular \$1.50 Neckwear, now.....75c
Our regular \$2.00 Neckwear, now.....\$1
Our regular \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Neckwear, now \$1.50

Dressing Gowns and Jackets At Just Half the Usual Prices

Gloves—A line of heavy fur chauffeur gloves, that were \$8, \$5 now reduced to..

Reefers Reduced
A line of \$10 Reefers, \$5 Some \$5 Reefers at..\$4

Clearance Sale Pajamas

Our regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 Pajamas, at.....\$1.85
Our regular \$3.00 and \$4.00 Pajamas, at.....\$2.45
\$5 and \$6 Pajamas, silk mixed, reduced to.....\$3.95

Winter Union Suits Reduced One-Third

Hosiery at Clearance Prices

One line regular 50c Hose, reduced to.....35c
(Some are wool—some of cotton)
A line of 75c Cotton Hose, reduced to.....50c
Some \$1.50 Silk Hose reduced to.....\$1.00

Overcoats, Business Suits and Raincoats at reductions of one-fourth from regular prices.

Copper Tapper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE ST. and SHERMAN HOTEL

LONDON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL

MONTICELLO JUNIOR COLLEGE, YOUNG WOMEN, SEMINARY, ACADEMY, GIRLS

so pleases its patrons that some of this year's students were the fourth consecutive generation to attend here; and many were of the second and third generations. Alumnae Association of 35 to 300 in a dozen cities.

MONTICELLO has nearly a half-section of grounds; Campus of 60 magnificently wooded acres; six big buildings valued at \$500,000 under one roof; new Administration Building and large annex to Gymnasium; separate wing for practice rooms

for Music; Model Flat for demonstrating Domestic Science; Swimming Pool, Roof Garden and special facilities for Outdoor Athletics; spacious Sun Parlor and Conservatory; most modern Equipment; one teacher, on an average, to seven students.

Only one hour and fifteen minutes from St. Louis on C. & A. R. R. For Catalogue and particulars, write to Principal, Monticello Seminary, Box 288, Godfrey, Ill.

RESORTS—FOREIGN
Ocean Travel.
Huntinghouse's 4232 N. Kedzie Ave. 4218 N. Clark St. Close every evening. All styles of dancing. Modern Dance Club. Phone Madison 718. Send for Booklet.

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ANCHOR LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
NEW YORK—GLASGOW
Anchor Line Drafts for £1 and upwards. For rates, apply to any of our agents or to the Anchor Line (New York) CUNARD BLDG., 5 W. 50th Street, New York City. Telephone Central 2059

HONOLULU
NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
Regular sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE. For rates, apply to any of our agents or to the General Agent, 440 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
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FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
CHAS. KOZMINSKY CO., Inc., G. W. A. 139 N. Dearborn St. Phone Central 3333

SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE
Sailing under neutral flag direct between New York and Stockholm, Sweden. For passenger and cargo rates apply to Martin Mardus, 133 North Dearborn Street. Phone Central 1865.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

CHRISTMAS KIT RECEIVER VOTES PRESENT 'GREAT'

Sailor Boy Writes of Appreciation of "Joy Spreader."

One of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, who participated in the generous fund collected for the purchase of Christmas kits, has received an acknowledgment from the recipient of the kit which he sent. This kit, because it with others, was diverted by the Red Cross management from the shipment to France, reached a sailor boy on board the U. S. S. Solace. This young sailor expresses in an interesting way the pleasure which the boys on the warship received from these small remembrances from friends hereabouts.

It Was a Joy Spreader.
The letter from the sailor is as follows:

"Yesterday every man on the Solace was presented with a kit for a Christmas present. All of these bags were bought by just such kind of people as you. I wish every one who sent a bag could have been here when they were issued out, for all of the fellows were so happy upon receiving one. I don't believe I have seen anything spread quite as much joy since I came into the service.

"You may enjoy knowing who got your kit, and if so I am going to try to tell you just who I am: I am Ted Smith, born and raised in Belton, Tex. I have four brothers and all are in the service. One is a lieutenant in the French aviation corps and has been there since the latter part of 1915; two are second lieutenants in the United States civil engineering corps, and one is a sailor like myself, and is 'over there' on a torpedo boat.

"I enlisted in the navy April 1, 1917, in Dallas, Tex. Was sent to Great Lakes, Ill., for training, but owing to the fact that there were too many men to be trained properly, I was sent to sea. We stopped in Chicago on the 12th of April and paraded the streets for about two hours. On April 15 I was sent aboard the U. S. S. Arkansas.

"Upon arriving on the Arkansas I was put in the signal corps and I am still a signal man. I was on board six months and I took my examination for first class signal man and I passed it. I also took an exam for seaman and passed.

"Baby of Seven and Spoiled."
"I am the baby of seven children and of course I am spoiled. My father died when I was only 3 years of age and my dear old mother had a mighty hard time providing for seven hungry children. I went through the ninth grade in public school, but had to stop school at the age of 13 and do my part toward the expenses. I took up civil engineering under my oldest brother at 15 and worked at that, and was saving money to go to college this year, but when my country went to war I could not resist the temptation to 'do my bit.'

"I enlisted in the navy because I thought I would have a better chance of seeing actual service with the submarine, but I often catch myself wishing I was in the army and over there. Now, this is the best description I can give of myself, and I certainly hope you won't be disappointed in the boy who got your kit.

"There is no way of expressing my gratitude and thanks to you, for they are too great to be put into words. But I can say this much for every man in the uniform—that this has been the brightest spot in our lives to learn that those at home are backing us."

HAAS ACCUSED OF BLOCKING TORRENS LAW

Registrar Joseph F. Haas and his assistants were charged with blocking the workings of the Torrens title registration system by the discovery of technicalities and minutiae which the law never contemplated, at the tenth annual meeting of the Cook county realty board last night. Dan J. O'Connor, chairman of the Torrens committee of the board, reported that Mr. Haas had failed properly to register mechanics' liens and had otherwise obstructed the effective transfer of title under the act.

Ten per cent of the transfers in Cook county last year were made under the Torrens system. Although there were 177 less applications for transfers than in 1916, the value of 1917 transfers was 25 per cent greater than in the preceding year, Mr. O'Connor reported. The total registration under this system exceeds \$260,000,000.

New officers installed were: Robert E. L. Brooks, president; Herman Tensing, vice president; William H. Loehdy, secretary, and William H. Gieseke, treasurer. The new members of the board of directors are Mark Levy, Walter J. Becker, and Edward J. Haley. The balance of the board is Frank L. B. Dean, Paul C. Loeber, J. Madison Pace, A. S. Rund, Richard W. Wolf, and Frederick Pachel.

RAILROADS WANT MONEY DUE FOR MOVING TROOPS

Now that the railroads are under government control, Chicago railroad executives are wondering how soon the \$35,000,000 owed the railroads by the government will be paid.

The debt was contracted in 1916 and 1917 and most of it is scheduled on the books under the headings "hauling troops" and "transporting munitions and supplies."

Repeated efforts have been made by the railroads to collect the money, but without avail. The head of one road entering Chicago said yesterday that the money has been held up by "bureaucrats" in the treasury department who made it impossible for vouchers to get through. Another rail head said that during the last few days a check had been received by his road from Washington for a part of the \$700,000 due it and that it was expected that the remainder would be paid in the near future.

HOYNE TO ACT ON THE CHARGE AGAINST 'DRYS'

Asks Yarrow to Explain Complaint About Petitions.

A new hurdle for the Chicago drys to negotiate before they win their race to get the no saloons proposition on the spring election ballot was set up last night. State Attorney Hoyne announced that in response to complaints made by William Legner, head of the brewers' association, he intended to make inquiry into the means employed by the dry forces in obtaining signatures to petitions.

In stating his intentions the prosecutor said he had studied the opinion recently given by Colin C. H. Fyfe, attorney for the election commission, relative to circulation of proposition petitions and agreed with Mr. Fyfe that in order to be legal the petitions must contain only the signatures of persons known to the circulators.

Mr. Legner in his charges states dry leaders are not complying with the law as interpreted by Mr. Fyfe in circulating petitions and that in addition they are illegally offering cash prizes for signatures. Mr. Hoyne wrote Mr. Legner that he would not start grand jury action as asked until he had conferred with representatives of the Dry Chicago federation. He also wrote the Rev. Phillip Yarrow of the federation for an explanation of the charges either in writing or by personal interview.

Drys Not Worried.
Attorney Frank Ebert of the Anti-Saloon league stated last night he was not worried over the outcome of any inquiry.

"Our petitions are being circulated in the way which has stood the test of a dozen downstate courts," he said. "I had not heard that any prizes are being offered. But there is nothing in the election laws to prevent the offering of such prizes to volunteer workers."

C. F. Manahan, director of the dry campaign a year ago, said the complaints and charges of the wets were similar to their tactics at that time.

"I went over and talked to Mr. Hoyne at that time," he said. "I explained just how we were getting petition signatures and he said it was all right. He will do the fair thing, I am certain, in this, as he did then."

Yarrow to See Hoyne.
"I am certain of the opinion that Mr. Fyfe's interpretation of the election law with regard to signatures of petitions is correct."

Mr. Yarrow said last night he would be glad to confer with Mr. Hoyne at any time.

"We are getting perfectly clean petitions," he said, "but the wets are trying their best to spoil our petitions by sending us illegal signers."

RESIGNS FROM SLOSS-SHEFFIELD.
J. C. Mahan Jr. has resigned as vice president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company.

SUFFRAGE BILL GOES TO HOUSE WITH O. K. TAG

Passage of Measure Is Believed Sure; 16 States for It.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—A favorable report was submitted by the woman suffrage committee today on the Raker federal suffrage amendment resolution. It is identical with one already reported without recommendation by the judiciary committee. The house votes on suffrage Thursday.

The Republicans will hold a conference tomorrow night to consider the subject. A conference of New York Republicans members today showed one in opposition, and one who would not be present to vote.

The National Woman's Suffrage association tonight made public letters from Secretaries McKee and Daniels endorsing the federal amendment.

Sixteen States for Suffrage.
It was learned tonight that at least sixteen states will vote solidly for suffrage. Six other state delegations have now but one noncommittal member in each.

Illinois, California, Maine, Arizona, Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Utah are pledged to the amendment.

The six men who are still holding out against otherwise solid suffrage delegations are Representatives Moore of Indiana, Littlepage of West Virginia, Hull of Iowa, Lobeck of Nebraska, Davis of Minnesota, and Meeker of Missouri.

Democrats Call Meeting.
The south still is conspicuously absent from the suffrage column.

Faced by a confidential poll showing 270 members for suffrage to 120 opposed and the cold fact that Republicans not only were claiming credit for united support of the measure but preparing to place the entire responsibility for opposition on the Democrats, Speaker Clark, Floor Leader Kitchin, and Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee called a conference of the Democratic leaders in the house and urged support of the amendment.

Ask for Resubmission.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Resubmission to the electorate of the equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution in order that the women may have an opportunity to express their sentiments on the question was demanded in a resolution adopted today by a meeting of representatives of twenty-six of the county auxiliaries of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

SOLONS RATIFY DRY AMENDMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 8.—Fifteen minutes after the subject was presented in Gov. Bliher's message to the state legislature, both houses today ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. Only eight dissenting votes were cast. The Mississippi assembly is the first to act on the proposed amendment.

Before Kentucky Legislature.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—Submission of a constitutional amendment for statewide prohibition was urged by Gov. Stanley in his message to the state legislature today. He called attention to the fact that a proposed federal amendment providing for prohibition will be submitted.

Engineers Favor Prohibition.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—Without opposition members of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, representing 28,000 Illinois locomotive engineers, in session here today endorsed nation-wide prohibition. A resolution favoring the approval by the Illinois general assembly of the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States was adopted unanimously.

Prohibition Party Will Convene Here March 5.
A prohibition party national convention to be held in Chicago March 5, was called yesterday by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee, from the Chicago headquarters. The purpose of the convention will be to ratify the merger of the Prohibition party into the new National party that was born in Chicago in November. The convention also is to discuss ways and means of conducting a campaign for ratification of the recently submitted prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head.
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by any one without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 50c.—Advertisement.

Direct from ocean to Table

REAL fresh oysters, Northern-Coast packed—with all the original flavor, are now ready for your home table. It is not necessary to rely upon hotels and restaurants when you are oyster-hungry. A new idea in packing and shipping brings fine selected oysters—all solid meat—to your home in perfectly fresh condition soon after they are taken from the ocean.

Sea Acre Oysters
Registered U. S. Patent Office

are taken from Narragansett Bay—opened immediately and placed in sealed packages. Then they are sent by fast express in refrigerator cars to Chicago.

One central distributor with the proper cooling facilities sends them at once to his dealers all over the city. These deliveries are made every day so Sea Acre Oysters are always in perfect condition and retain their full flavor.

Chicago can now have oysters in the home—a welcome treat for Meatless Days.

Ask your grocer or butcher for Sea Acre Oysters. Sold in half-pints, pints and quarts.

Narragansett Bay Oyster Company
Providence, R. I.

W. M. WALKER
DISTRIBUTOR
112 W. South Water St., Chicago
Telephone Main 2271

BEACHEY & LAWLOR Clothes Reductions

Dependable quality, with BEACHEY & LAWLOR service. You can effect a great saving by anticipating your clothing needs for next fall and winter at this remarkable sale. Some suits appropriate for Spring wear. Select now.

All \$25 Business Suits \$20
and Overcoats, now
All \$30 Business Suits \$24
and Overcoats, now
All \$35 Business Suits \$28
and Overcoats, now
All \$40 Business Suits \$32
and Overcoats, now

Better Grades Reduced in Proportion

Neckwear Sale, 13 Off

BEACHEY & LAWLOR
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS
DEARBORN and MONROE STREETS

He Saved \$21,000

A most remarkable letter received by us recently from one of our depositors tells a story replete with human interest from salutation to signature. In it the writer explains how in fifteen years he saved more than Twenty-One Thousand Dollars out of a moderate salary. The letter is so explicit and offers such a wealth of encouragement to all savers that we secured his permission to have it photographed and reproduced for distribution. Your request by mail or telephone for Circular C will bring you a copy without incurring any obligation whatsoever.

112 W. Adams Street
Tel. Randolph 2109

Capital and Surplus - \$11,000,000

THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Are You Ready

Your 1917 Income and Profit Taxes
Are Due and Payable to the United States
Government on June 15, 1918

IF in the operation of your business during the first five and a half months of 1918 you should lose the profits you made in 1917, you will pay your taxes due the Government out of your capital.

GET BUSY NOW. DO MORE BUSINESS
AND THEN MORE BUSINESS. MAKE MORE
PROFITS AND MORE PROFITS EACH
MONTH.

GOVERNMENT
CO-OPERATION
ASSURED

The President of the United States took over the railroads not only to assure the stockholders the safety of their investment and the income thereon, but for the *great big broad purpose* of making it possible that the railroads be operated in such a way that no legitimate business be hampered for lack of transportation, either over the railroads themselves; or over waterways and highways as adjuncts.

The railroads under the direction of the United States Government must be so efficiently operated as to eliminate embargoes and priorities affecting business.

The United States must assist in winning this War. WAR IS OUR BUSINESS NOW AND BUSINESS IS OUR CHIEF WEAPON.

No legitimate business is a non-essential if it can make money because money is the most important munition of War.

PROFITABLE
BUSINESS
CHIEF
WEAPON

Business must make more money this year than last year. The Government is going to need more money and still more money until this War has been won.

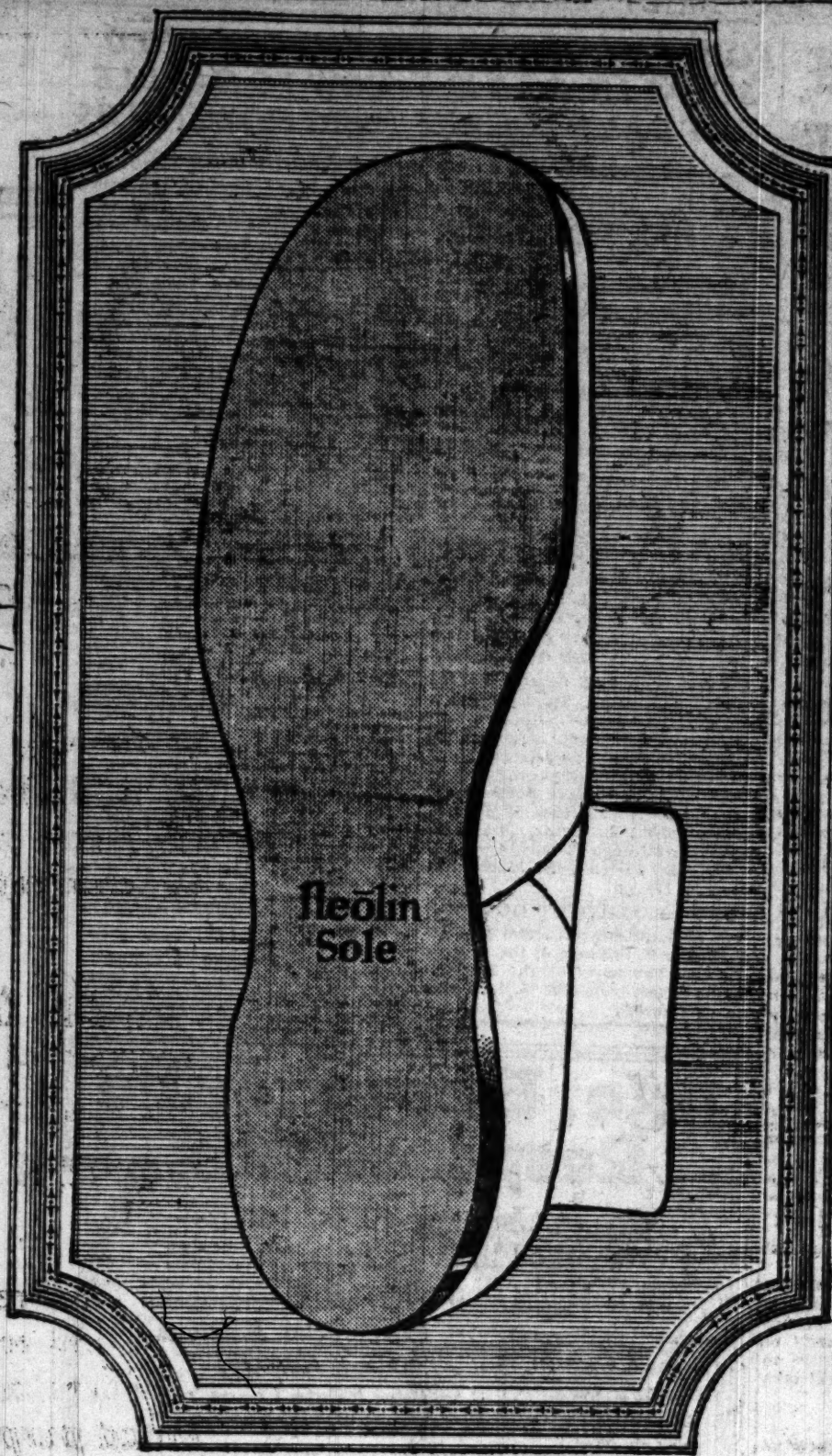
For ten years we have manufactured and sold motor trucks. During 1917 we sold more Autocars than in any previous year—this year we are going to manufacture and sell even more. Our business has steadily increased because Autocars have been profitable to the 6,000 American business houses that use them.

ANALYZE
YOUR
BUSINESS
NECESSITIES

If you are interested in any concern that needs additional motor truck equipment to enable it to earn more money; in order to pay taxes out of profits instead of principal; you should investigate the merits of

"THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK"

Manufactured by
The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.



On Children's Shoes — Neolin Soles

CHILDREN, even more than others, need shoes with Neolin Soles.

For all the qualities which make Neolin Soles desirable on shoes for men and women—flexibility, waterproofness, durability—are of *magnified importance* in the case of children's shoes.

To children, Neolin flexibility brings not only comfort but the opportunity for *proper foot development*.

With Neolin Soles, young foot muscles flex as they were meant to flex. So, if the last is right, the foot grows as it should grow, with strong arches supported by *exercised muscles*.

Neolin waterproofness, also, serves children even more than it serves their elders, for the youngsters, in their play, are more exposed to the dangers of dampness underfoot.

When *your* children wear shoes with Neolin Soles you know that they are safer from wet feet and colds, even though they leave off rubbers—as they will.

And in the matter of economy Neolin Soles bring even greater returns on children's shoes

than on men's and women's. The reason is vital.

Youngsters wear out shoes quickly. This is partly due to their greater activity—but partly, also, to the fact that *leather soles on children's shoes are of a far poorer average quality* than is found on shoes for grown-ups.

Neolin, however, is *exactly the same high quality on all grades and sizes of shoes*.

So Neolin-soled shoes wear longer.

And families which have standardized on Neolin Soles save a great deal of money, annually, on children's shoes.

Think of your own experience and say whether saving in this item is not worth while.

But do not buy Neolin-soled shoes for your children for economy alone.

Buy them for their flexibility and the activity that this flexibility encourages.

Buy them for their waterproofness and the health protection that this brings.

You can get Neolin-soled shoes for children at many of the best retail stores.

But, if you do not at once find exactly what you want for your children, get out their old shoes and have them re-soled with Neolin.

You can have this done at almost any good repair shop or store where repairs are handled. You can have either whole soles or half soles applied.

Tell the repair man to cement the sole before sewing. And, if a half sole is used, tell him to make it longer on the shank than he would a leather tap—also to nail it across the shank before either skiving or sewing. He will know what you mean.

Buy Neolin Soles for the whole family. Get them for waterproofness, comfort, economy.

But when you buy—either new shoes or re-soles—be sure to see the trade mark Neolin underneath. If it is not there the sole is *not* Neolin. *Mark* that mark; stamp it on your memory: Neolin—

*the trade symbol for a never
changing quality product of*

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

Neolin Soles

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

would like to tackle.
preference for wireline
has been placed in
going through a daily
Postway building.

CARDS REJECT BAE OF KALE; KEEP HORNSBY

Cubs Quit Bids After 4 Players and Check Fall Flat.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 8.—"The deal for Roger Hornsby is definitely and finally off. We made our very best offer, but it was turned down." With these few words Manager Mitchell of the Chicago Cubs put an end to the much talked of trade between the Cubs and Cardinals by which Roger Hornsby, star shortstop, was to become a member of the Chicago team. The statement followed a long conference between President Weegman and Manager Mitchell of the Cubs and President Ricketts and Manager Hendricks of the Cardinals.

What Cubs Offered.
It was said that the Chicago magnates offered four good players, Vortman, Carter, Aldridge, and Black, and \$50,000 in cash for the St. Louis star, but still it wasn't enough to satisfy the Cardinals from the Mound City. Weegman declared it was the best offer he would make and soon after the Cardinals decided to decline the offer.

Weegman announced that he would return to Chicago tonight, and Mitchell had reservation on a train for the east. He will go to Boston to settle up some business at home, after which he will return to Chicago with his family to remain until the spring training trip.

Cubs Keep Present Lineup.
Before leaving for the east the Cub manager said he supposed he would have to battle next season with what he now has on hand, as he didn't expect to attempt another trade before the season opened.

Early in the day a rumor from a well authenticated source had Brooklyn giving Zack Wheat and Cutshaw for Pitches Al Mamaux of Pittsburgh, and a cash consideration.

Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club, when questioned, said: "It sounds good but it is untrue. That's the only bad part of it." The rumor gained credence, however, owing to the large number of private discussions that took place between Dreyfuss and Weegman.

Another Card Deal Squelched.
Another rumor that would not down, but which likewise was given official denial, was that Catcher Snyder of the St. Louis Cardinals had been sold to the Pittsburgh club. Jack Hendricks, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, said: "Snyder has not been sold to anybody and there are good chances that he will be with the Cardinals when the season opens."

August Herrmann was reflected chairman and John E. Bruce was reflected secretary of the commission as soon as it went into session.

Shortly preceding the meeting President Johnson of the American League and August Herrmann, chairman of the commission, announced the formal revision of the rules and regulations governing the world's series and other postseason contests between major league clubs. Sixty per cent of the first four games will form a fund for the players of the contesting teams and the players of the teams finishing second, third, and fourth in the two pennant races.

Winning Players Get \$2,000.
Of this fund \$2,000 will go to each of the eligible players of the winning team and \$1,400 to each eligible player of the losing team. The balance will be divided among the players of the other first division teams, 50 per cent among the players of the second team, 25 per cent for players of the teams finishing third, and 25 per cent among the players of the teams finishing fourth.

A provision holds, however, that the amounts shall not be allotted to eligible players who have not been in the actual service of their respective teams for eight weeks during the current season. Compensation for such players will be made, but the amounts will be determined by the commission.

WRIGLEY LEAVES FOR CALIFORNIA

William Wrigley, one of the big shareholders in the Cubs ball club, left Chicago last night for his winter home in Pasadena, Cal., and before starting stated that he fully expected the Cubs to be out there this spring regardless of recent reports that they would abandon the California trip to train in Shreveport, La., or Athens, Ga.

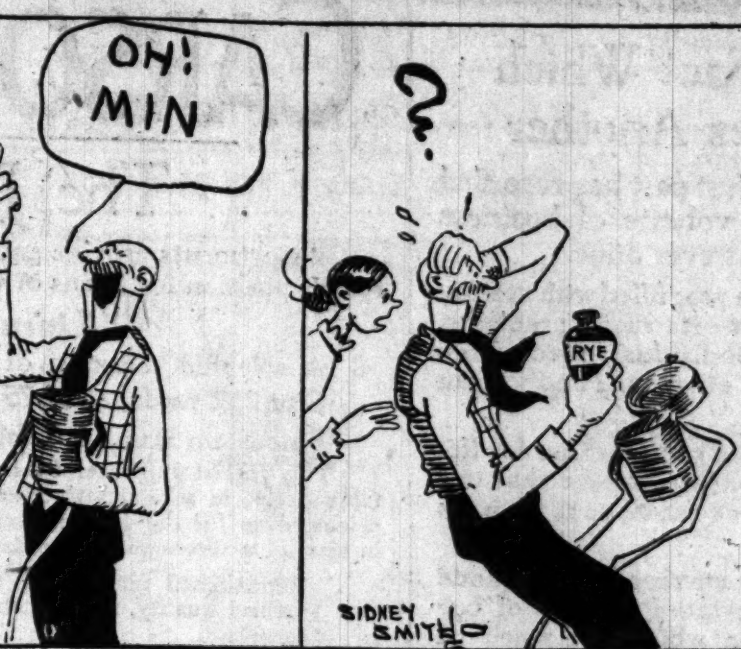
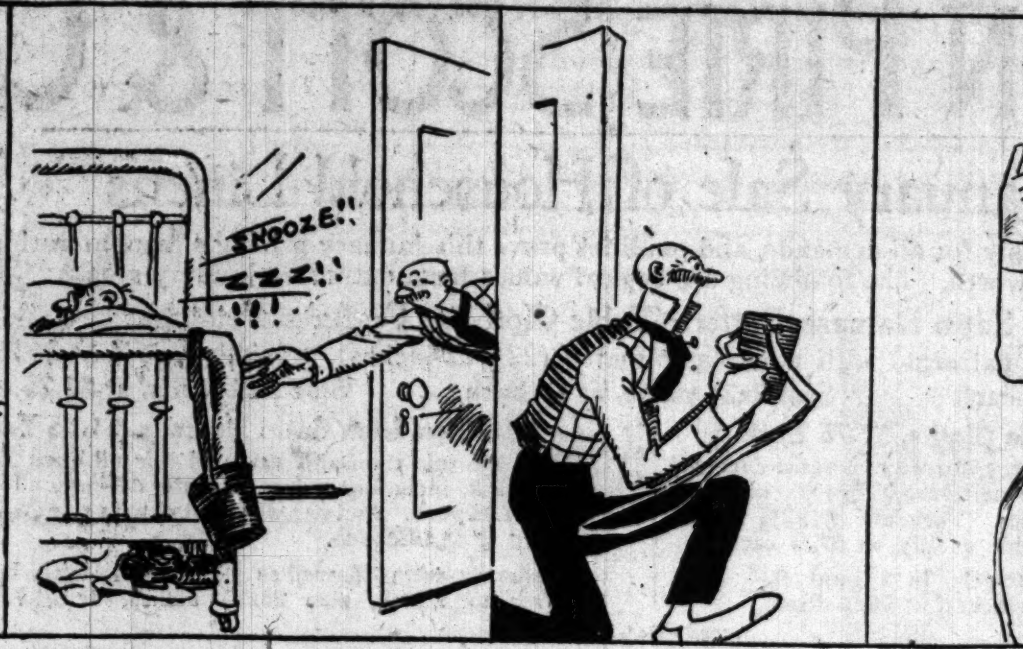
It was largely to gratify the wish of Wrigley that the Cubs trained at Pasadena a year ago, and he was in favor of their returning when the matter was discussed at a directors' meeting in the fall.

Rath Turns Down Matty to Play for Uncle Sam

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Christy Mathewson will have to get along without the services of Morris Rath, former White Sox infielder, who has decided that Uncle Sam would make a better manager for the season than the League. Mathewson has been asked to leave a couple of days ago and enlisted in the naval reserve. Asked what kind of work he would like to tackle, Rath expressed a preference for wireless operating and has been placed in the school which will be through a daily course in the wireless building.

THE GUMPS—ANDY IN THE ROLE OF A DETECTIVE AGAIN.

UNCLE BUN HAS BEEN RAVING AGAIN IN HIS DELIRIUM—ALL NIGHT LONG HE TOSSED IN HIS SLEEP AND TALKED OF MILLIONS—HE MUST HAVE COIN TO KNOW SO MUCH ABOUT IT. MIN AND ANDY HAVE RAVED THEIR BRAINS TO FIND OUT WHERE HE KEEPS IT. IT MUST BE IN THAT OLD BINOCULAR CASE HE CARRIES AROUND HIS NECK—THEY HAVE DECIDED TO CATCH HIM ASLEEP AND SEARCH HIM.



HERZOG TO BOSTON; DOYLE AND BARNES TRADED TO GIANTS

New York, Jan. 8.—The New York National league club today traded Second Baseman Charles L. Herzog, captain of last year's championship club, to the Boston Nationals for Second Baseman Lawrence Doyle and Pitcher Jesse Barnes.

The transaction closed a big three-cornered deal involving the Chicago, New York, and Boston clubs. Chicago recently sent Doyle and Catcher Willson to Boston in exchange for Pitcher Tyler.

Doyle Returns to the Club with Which He Won His Greatest Fame, as He Played with the New York Nationals from 1907 until he was traded near the end of the 1916 season, with two young players—Hunter and Jacobson—to Chicago, for Henry Zimmerman. Doyle captained the Giants' champions of 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Herzog now has figured in five different deals made by the New York club. He came to the Giants in 1908 and in 1910 Herzog and Outfielder William Collins were traded to Boston for Outfielder Beane Reardon. In midseason of 1911 New York got back from Boston in exchange for Shortstop Al Bridwell and Catcher Hank Gowdy.

Cincinnati Tries Herzog.
In 1913 Herzog and Catcher Grever Hartley were traded to Cincinnati for Outfielder Robert Bescher. New York got him back for the third time in midseason of 1914 for Pitcher Matheson, Outfielder Ed Roush, Infielder William McKechnie, and cash.

Pitcher Barnes is regarded by Manager McGraw as the biggest figure in the deal because he is a young pitcher with lots of promise. Both Doyle and Herzog are veterans, the former being 31 years of age and the latter 32 years.

The New York club also announced that Outfielder Benjamin Kauff has signed his contract for 1918.

Another New York player in addition to Herzog is expected to go to Boston in the trade. It is thought it will be Ross Young, the New York utility outfielder.

M'LEAN TO MEET BAPTIE IN RACES

Robert McLean, the local professional skater who defeated Oscar Mathisen, the Norwegian, in their series of races at the Chicago Arena, will meet Norway's Baptie today to talk over terms for a series of match races to be held at the north side rink on Jan. 20. After his easy victories over Mathisen, McLean believes he is now ready to wage any skater. Bobby is willing to wager his coin he can beat Baptie and Manager Woods of the Arena has offered the skaters a flat guarantee of \$2,000 to be split any way they elect.

It is planned to hold three races on the evening of Jan. 20 and as many in the evening of the same day if the match is made. Mathisen meets Baptie at St. Paul on Jan. 22 and 24.

Skating Stars to Enter Derby at Humboldt Park

Some of the fastest skaters in the city, including Roy McWhirter, Brick Larsen, Victor Gunderson, William Geier, and Charley Fisher, will enter a series of match races, the feature event of the first annual skating derby of the Franklin Skating and A. C., to be held at Humboldt park on Sunday, Bobby McLean, who defeated Oscar Mathisen, will be among those who will give exhibitions. The entries close at midnight tomorrow.

Vosburgh Chosen Captain of I. A. C. Swimming Team

W. R. Vosburgh was elected captain of the Illinois Athletic club's national championship swimming and water polo teams at a meeting of the water athletes last night. Vosburgh has been a member of the water polo and relay teams for years, and was University of Illinois team captain in 1912, three years of competition at the downstate university, punctuating his career as a big league swimmer, which began at the I. A. C. in 1909. The Central A. A. U. half mile championship swim and water polo title games will be conducted at the I. A. C. Feb. 8; it was announced by Coach Bill Bachrach of that club.

In the Wake of the News

EVERYBODY ought to attend the Fairbairn Food show, now running at the Coliseum, but lots of people won't, and these will have to be told about it.

Boiled Kalebrisk. Remove the brains from a Hohenlohe's head in a thimble and sterilize the balance in boiling water.

Oney Fred potpie, with soy beans.

Peacans, almonds or golf nuts.

Rosie O'Grady and Annie Rooney, with soy beans.

Filet of Bob Lee, with soy beans.

Stewed or pickled loupounds.

Detachable cuffs smothered with mushroom pleats.

Stewed or pickled loupounds.

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MAROON FIVE BEATS NAPERVILLE COLLEGE IN FAST GAME, 19-14

Pat Page's University of Chicago basketball five slipped one over on Northwestern college of Naperville in the closing minutes, winning 19 to 14, in Bartlett gymnasium last night.

The fast visiting five jumped into a 6 to 0 lead at the start, but the Maroons tied matters, 10 to 10, at the half and forged ahead near the end. Two baskets by Vollmer and three successive free throws turned the tide for the Maroons.

It was a scrappy and well fought game on the floor, but both teams were erratic in basket shooting. The Maroons were weakened by the absence of Capt. Bill Gorgas, the big center and star basket shooter. Lineup:

Chicago (19): Northwestern (14):

Chicago (19): Northwestern (14):

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BERLIN PAPERS PLEASE COPY

U. S. Aviation Corps, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., Jan. 5.—Sporting Editor, Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.: Hunting in Texas is very good. "Dunc" Annan of Chicago took enough time from flying this morning to go out after rabbits. He came back with seventeen, reporting no success. This sets a new record for rabbit shooting for the boys at the camp.

Editor's note—"Dunc" Annan is an athlete who played football for a short time at the University of Chicago. The above letter concerning his shooting performance dated Jan. 5, was received last night, probably being delayed by the snowstorm.

LORD BEATS AUGIE IN CUE LEAGUE TUSSELE

In the best fought match this season in the Chicago league Bob Lord (40) defeated Augie Kieckhefer (37), 40 to 33, in forty-nine innings at Mussey's Madison room last night. The reverse forced Kieckhefer into a tie for first place with Charley Morin, each having seven wins and three losses.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

Lord is third.

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SUBURBAN TOSSERS TO LAUNCH LEAGUE SEASON ON FRIDAY

Suburban league basketball teams will open the local prep school season on Friday with a card of five games. The suburbanites will be followed closely in getting into action by the Chicago City leaguers, who will play their schedules under a changed system this winter. The official schedules of the Chicago league high schools, with heavyweights, lightweights, and feathers in various divisions, will be announced after today.

The Chicago league teams have lowered the weight limits from last year's standard to 115 as weighing-in limit for the featherweights, with a maximum challenge limit of 115 during the season. The weights for the lightweights have been set at 127 and 136 pounds. The weight of any player is subject to challenge at any time during the season, upon official request of any high school board of athletic control member, and in case any one is found to be playing overweight, he will be ruled ineligible for further league play, and the last contest of his team forfeited.

Dates for Weighing.

The league has booked official dates for the weighing-in of the lightweight and featherweight teams at the Y. M. C. A. college, 531 W. Drexel avenue, where the record of each boy will be attested by a high school faculty man after he steps off the scales. The weighing dates for the teams follow:

Jan. 14—Bremen and Austin, Jan. 15—Caledonia and Crane, Jan. 16—Lake View and Englewood, Jan. 17—Lane and Fenner, Jan. 18—Morgan Park and Merrill, Jan. 19—St. Ignace and Marshall, Jan. 20—McKinley and Harrison, Jan. 21—Parker and Schurz, Jan. 22—Waller and Tilden, Jan. 23—West Dell Phillips and Senn.

Meet to Con Rules.

A meeting of the high school coaches, student managers, and team captains has been called for Jan. 19 at the Y. M. C. A. college to go over the changed rules for the season and familiarize all the contesting five with the interpretations of rules. The season's winning teams this year will be decided on the basis of two points for a game won and one for a tie, doing away with the percentage basis of former years.

THREE CUSHION LEAGUE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—W. B. Cullen, Buffalo billiardist, reported his defeat of Gus Copius of Pittsburgh, in their second interests Three Cushion league game tonight, 50 to 44, the winner having an 81 per cent handicap. The game went seven innings. Both had high runs of 5.

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HARD PUNCHERS TO COLLIDE IN MILWAUKEE GO

Downey vs. Eagan Scrap Promises Lots of Action Tonight.

That ten round encounter at Milwaukee tonight between Bryan Downey, now a Chicagoan, and Joe Eagan of Boston has all the earmarks of being a regular III punching party. These welterweights have been coming along nicely in the last six months and are attracting quite a throng of the fanatic followers. Several parties of Chicago fans have arranged to go.

There are those who think this scrap is not going to last ten rounds. It may and it may not. The fans are equally divided in picking the winner. The Boston kid has created quite a future in Milwaukee, where he has been stowing them away as fast as they could trot 'em out. He is the boring in type of fighter who always gives the ring-siders action. He packs a mean wallop in either hand, but he punches from short range, so it will be up to Downey to keep him at a distance and outbox him.

Downey Also a Walloper.

Downey also can wallop and if either happens to lay the punch on the spot the fight may end suddenly. Taking it from any angle, it looks like one of the few good attractions in the "neighborhood" this season.

The Milwaukee crowd, which is reaching down deep to lay a few shovels on the Boston kid, recalls his recent scrap with Eddie Moha, when the fight ended with the tough Milwaukee fighter horse almost knocked "drunk" but the disciples of Tom Jones, manager of Downey, are betting their money that nothing like that is going to happen to Downey tonight.

Savior Friedman to Box.

Promoter Tom Andrews has arranged four preliminaries, with Solly Friedman, the west side lightweight, exchanging jabs with Stanley Willis as the semi-windup. Special trains will be run over the Northwestern and over the Chicago and Milwaukee electric to accommodate the local clientele who journey to the ringside.

National Ski Meet Limited to One Day

Officials of the Norge Ski club at a meeting last night voted to affirm the decision of the officials in charge of the national championship tournament to make the meet a one-day affair. The event, which will be held at Cary, Ill., Jan. 27, was originally scheduled for both Saturday and Sunday, but inability to obtain special trains on Saturday resulted in the decision to hold all the events on the following afternoon. Three special trains have been arranged for.

HULL HOUSE FIVE WINNER.

Hull House 135 pounds, with Gardnelli and Parenti, defeated field goals, cleaned up Hull club basketballers, 46 to 18, at the Hull house gym.

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THE advantage for you here is that you pay less than usual for high quality, and get satisfaction insurance; money cheerfully refunded.

See these special value suits and overco

One Fact Which Proves Another

The year just past has recorded the greatest volume of business this store has ever done.

Yet it was a year filled with serious considerations—its many problems, national and individual, affected the daily plans of every man and woman everywhere.

Superficially one might credit good fortune for the business done by this store, but we believe that underneath lay something far more permanent than its shifting sands.

Judgment, which constantly mirrored the demands of our customers in the undeviating quality of our merchandise, and a service in which the spirit of cheerfulness and helpfulness was constant, we are disposed to feel, were back of this business record.

And certainly, if a good beginning proves anything, the new year will find this store making the most of every opportunity—striving constantly to better the best of yesterday—succeeding in its plans—for, with stocks full of splendid, well-bought merchandise, the

January Sales of 1918

are so far a really great merchandising success.

Millinery—The First Displays A Forecast of Fashion for "1918"



The Oriental note, a subtle influence in fashion for many a season, finds now an entirely new way of declaring itself.

This season it is felt mainly in color. These new colors are the tints of blue and yellow one has come to associate with the rich oriental embroideries and they are given presentation here in

Wide-Brimmed Hats of Asia Blue Straw

Smaller Hats of Chinese Gold Taffeta

For the Outdoor Occasions of the Winter Traveler Linen, leather-color, faced with blue straw, is found in another hat of this type. A challis-like fabric in quaint printings is also noted in a sports hat.

New Modes for Mid-Season Wear Here

Part silk to acknowledge the season and part straw to anticipate the spring are these hats. Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white are in greatest evidence.

These New Modes Will Be Presented for the First Time in the French Room

Fifth Floor, South.



The New Blouse Fashions

First Showing Through the January Sale

Blouses of linen in such colorings as rose-tinged gray, for example—of batistes with the collars and cuffs of plaid gingham—of finest voiles hand-embroidered—surely an entirely new chapter in mode is opened here. And in this sale—

Prices Range from \$2.95 to \$12.75

Each blouse pictured here presents some new fashion detail, some clever, unusual touch in designing typical of the entire collection.

At \$3.50—the batiste blouse, pictured at the right, exquisitely simple with just wide veining used as trimming.

At \$5—a voile blouse, pictured at the left center, which has hand-embroidery and filet-mesh lace combined.

At \$7.50—the blouse of striped voile at the right center, with a new yoke line and the "1918" version of the high collar.

At \$10.75—a blouse of linen, pictured at the left. Note the yoke pockets, and the wee handkerchief tucked in.

Fourth Floor, North.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

The January Sale of Household Linens

Assortments provide amply for all demands, and qualities prove this January pricing a demonstration of this store's position for linens of worth. The following are typical values from extensive January stocks:

All-Linen Satin Damask Pattern Table Cloths at Featured Pricings

A splendid selection of patterns, with napkins, to match (22 x 22 inches), specially priced at \$6.75 dozen. Size 2x2 yards, at \$5.75 each. Size 2x2½ yards, at \$7 each. Size 2x3 yards, at \$8.25 each.

Fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, \$7.75 Each

This special purchase of a large quantity of satin damask table cloths, in several attractive patterns, brings an unusual pricing even for the January sales. They are 2¼x2¼ yards in size, of a thoroughly dependable quality, at \$7.75 each.

Hemstitched union huck towels, in a good absorbent quality, size 18x34 inches, at \$4.80 dozen.

Second Floor, North.

All-Linen Irish Satin Damask, \$1.85 Yard

Here are one thousand yards of this all-linen Irish satin table damask, including many different designs, all 70 inches wide, at \$1.85 yard. And napkins to match, in size 23x23 inches, are priced at \$4.50 dozen.

Scalloped satin Marseilles bedspreads, with bolster cover to match, size 86x94 inches, at \$5.75 set.



The January Sale of Undermuslins

The January sale of undermuslins has been tested—tested and found splendidly worthy by the thousands of our patrons who came to it every day last week. Beginning to-day are

Featured Particularly—Silken Undergarments

Those exquisitely lovely undergarments appealing to all women and made possible to practically all by the remarkable pricing at which they are offered. To illustrate:

In the Panel at the Left—

Crepe de Chine Bloomers, \$2.95

Of fine trousseau crepe de Chine, daintily made. The same style in tub satin at \$3.95. Note the pocket.

Satin Envelope Chemises, \$2.95

Of flesh pink tub satin with a delightful bit of embroidery at the yoke and with shoulder straps.

Crepe de Chine Night-dresses, \$7.95

Exquisitely designed, with the yoke and sleeves of fine laces touched off with ribbon bows.

Special Values in the January Sale in "Philippine" Lingerie

Thousands of garments are offered, fresh and new, in many designs not before seen. Either night-dresses or envelope chemises are featured at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95.

"American-Made" Undermuslins—Special

More than ever is this type of undermuslin appealing, because of the daintiness of the styles and fineness of the fabrics used. Here they are presented in a variety of styles to meet practically every taste.

Envelope Chemises or Night-dresses, \$1, \$1.25 to \$2.95.

Third Floor, North.



In the Panel at the Right—

Crepe de Chine Bodices, \$1.95

Both back and front have the insertions of fine laces and the straps are frilled in lace. A lovely style.

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, \$2.95

This, too, is of trousseau crepe de Chine so delightfully durable. Lace and a ribbon flower are the trimmings.

Night-dresses of Tub Satin, \$5

Exquisitely simple, with just hemstitching for trimming, and of a quality of satin truly notable at this price.

Women's Pajamas in the January Sale.

These assortments are important features of this sale. Thousands of new, washable pajamas in one or two-piece, most attractive, in uncommon variety, specially designed for every individual need.

Prices Range from \$1.95 to \$3.95.

House Dresses, \$2.95 and \$4.75

Featured in the January Sale



Their featuring here really consists of a concrete representation for the unusually attractive styles these new house dresses bring.

For Every Single House Dress at Each Price from \$1.95 to \$4.75 Is Equally Worthy of Featuring

New plaid gingham fashion some of the smartest, crisp percales in stripes in others. As to style details, for example,—in

Percale House Dresses at \$2.95

There are large pockets conveniently placed and oddly fashioned in a "folded-over" way. In black-and-white only. Sketched at the left.

Checked Gingham House Dresses, \$4.75

There is a quaint bodice style with a full skirt whose sides are held by almost knee-deep tabs, which prove to be pockets. Sketched at the right.

Third Floor, North.

More Mme. Irene Corsets

In the January Sale at \$5

In addition to the Mme. Irene corsets for the medium type of figure, which opened this January sale, there come—

Two Mme. Irene Corsets Designed for the Stouter Figure and Developed in French Coutil.

The Mme. Irene corset for the short, stout figure is pictured here at the left. Both this and the model for the tall, stout figure (not pictured) have the elastic insets and finishing details unusual at the price, \$5.

A Special "Orchid" Corset of Pink Satin, \$5

This is a daintily fine corset, certain to appeal by its appearance, and as certain to satisfy in its lines. The line at the top is low, the skirt of medium length, and the boning light. The finish at the top is a white silk braid—and the garters are frilled. Pictured at the right.

Specially priced at 75¢—pink silk brassieres in the bandeau style and another unusual value is offered in Cluny-mesh lace brassieres at \$1.

Third Floor, North.

The New Cotton Dress Fabrics

Opportunity, as expressed by these assortments, means many new cotton fabrics, many new printings and new colorings not to be found elsewhere—and a great variety.

All are worthy of attention and pricings make anticipating future needs very much worth while.

200 Pieces of 36-Inch Corded Striped Voiles Are Featured at 28¢ Yard

These are of a fine quality which emphasizes the value and there is wide variety presented, all at this pricing, 28¢ yard.

Madras Shirtings (32-Inch Width), 35¢ Yard

In rich, new color effects in the latest striped designs. Mercerized cotton foulards in the 32-inch width, in the new foulard printings, as well as polka dots, are priced 48¢ yard.

Printed Foulardine, Featured at \$1 Yard

This silk warp fabric is new this season. It is 36 inches wide and comes in striking printings and of a durable quality.

Fine Tissue Gingham, 45¢ to 60¢ Yard

New plaids, new-striped effects, in the 27, 32 and 36 inch widths, are featured at 45¢ to 60¢ yard.

Second Floor, North.

The January Sale of Sheets and Pillow Cases

This event of widespread interest brings into even greater prominence than for many seasons past the advantages secured by patrons who supply present and future needs from these assortments.

Bridal Sheets and Pillow Cases Specially Priced

Sheets—

72x99 inches, \$1.45
81x99 inches, 1.55
90x99 inches, 1.65

Cases—

42x36 inches, 33¢
45x36 inches, 35¢
45x38½ inches, 37¢

Maplewood Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets—

72x99 inches, \$1.50
81x99 inches, 1.60
90x99 inches, 1.70

Cases—

45x36 inches, 36¢
45x38½ inches, 38¢
50x38½ inches, 40¢

A Special Assortment of Sheets in Odd Lots

These have been priced for immediate selling.

Neponsitt Sheets—63x99 inches, \$1.10 | Salem Sheets—81x99 inches, \$1.30 | Glenwood Sheets—72x99 inches, \$1.25

English cord pillow cases, size 45x36 inches, 28¢.
Handkerchief border pillow cases, size 45x36 inches, 22¢.

Second Floor, North.



The Babies' Section in January Is the Center of a Splendid Sale

Not a day that will not point out in this section the safe way of buying, and of buying at a distinct advantage, all the little garments in this sale—

Baby Girls' Colored Frocks, Boys' Suits, Little Creepers and Rompers

Styles entirely new—with that touch of real baby daintiness always found here—are introduced. Materials and making have been tested by our usual exacting standards. Values are certainly assured.

At \$2.55—frocks of chambray, with quaint round collars and long black velvet ties—sketched at the center.

At \$2.95—frocks of Peter Pan cloth, sketched at the right, with the pointed yoke, cuffs and pockets of white pique.

At \$1.50—frocks of chambray, sketched at the left. Note the quaint yoke with smocking, and there are pockets, too.

At \$2.25—boys' trouser suits of white galatea with narrow and wider bandings in color—sketched at the right center.

At \$1.10—white madras creepers, the daintiest of styles and very practically made—sketched at the left center.

Third Floor, North.

Continuing—January Clearance Sale of Winter Apparel

An opportunity-making event is this—rather than just a sale. The garments involved are in the modes most worn at the moment. The freshness and newness of every garment cannot be too much emphasized. And the savings are very real. This is surely an occasion of importance for all women, misses and girls.

Women's and Misses' Suits Reduced

Now \$15—

Broadcloth and burella cloth suits are those offered in this group. The color choice includes navy blue, green, taupe and brown.

Now \$25—

Here are suits of gabardines and wool velours, of broadcloths and burella cloths in an interesting variety of styles.

Now \$32.50—

Suits of rayonne cloth, the finer wool velour suits and some of broadcloth are in this interesting group. Also "extra size" women's suits.

Now \$45—

Suits of fine wool fabrics and of velveteens—many with rich furs as trimming—others plainly tailored—all in the smartest modes.

Women's Coats Reduced to \$22.50

General wear coats of exceptional smartness and fashioned of serviceable chevots and warm velour cloths are offered at this price.

Coats Reduced to \$27.50 and \$35

At \$27.50—mostly velour cloth coats and a few of mixtures. At \$35—coats of Bolivia cloth and of pom pom cloth.

Coats Reduced to \$42.50 and \$55

At \$42.50—coats of Bolivia cloth, pom pom and velour cloth. At \$55—coats of fine Bolivia cloths and duvet de laine with fur.

Women's Blouses

Now \$3.95 and \$5

At \$3.95—blouses of Georgette crepes and crepe de Chines in light colors. At \$5—blouses of Georgette crepe, mostly in suit shades.

Women's Blouses

Reduced to \$6.75

Here are white satin blouses a bit soiled and dark color satins, in varied styles, as well as many blouses of Georgette crepe.



Separate Skirts Now \$5.75, \$8.75

At \$5.75—the plainer skirts of serge and many in plaids and checks. At \$8.75—silk skirts, satin skirts and some of the finer wool skirts.

Separate Skirts Reduced to \$10.75

This is a specially interesting group of skirts from which one can choose plaid silk skirts, velveteen skirts and the fancier wool skirts.

Girls' Winter Coats Reduced

to \$8.75, \$10, \$15, \$18.75

At \$8.75 and \$10 are coats most desirable for school. At \$15 and \$18.75 are dressier coats, some with fur trimming.

In Coats—

Coat of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) with wolf, \$235.

Coat of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) with skunk, \$185.

Coat of Australian opossum, \$250.

In Sets—

Genuine silver fox set, reduced to \$100.

Fisher set, a splendid value, at \$175.

Set of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) and kolinsky, now \$245.

Set of caracul, with skunk, \$95.

Throughout Many Assortments of Furs Reduced Are Offered Remarkable Values

Scarfs—Muffs—

Stone marten scarf, \$100. Kolinsky scarf, \$165. Kolinsky muffs, now \$115.

Ermine and sable cape, reduced to \$115.

Skunk muffs, \$25. Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) muffs, \$11.75.

Fourth Floor, North and South.

No garments selected from any clearance sale group will be accepted after purchase for credit, refund or exchange.

LAST EVIDENCE HEARD BY JURY IN HEALEY CASE

Closing Arguments of the
Lawyers Are to Be-
gin Today.

Final evidence in the Healey-Barry-Skidmore graft trial was given to the jury in Judge Sabath's court yesterday and the arguments of the lawyers will begin this morning. Just a year from the day the defendants were arrested, Judge Elect Frank Johnston Jr., in charge of the prosecution, will spend the entire day presenting the state's side of the case. The case will be sent to the jury on Saturday.

Harrison Fails to Testify.
In its rebuttal testimony the state furnished several surprises to the defense and the attorneys for the three defendants in the last hours replete with several bits of testimony unexpected by the state. One widely advertised witness for the defense, former Mayor Carter H. Harrison, did not materialize.

Four rebuttal witnesses attacked points of the former chief's story as told on his direct examination. Charles C. Fitzmorris, secretary to Mayor Thompson, denied the statement made by Mr. Healey that Fitzmorris had gone to the former chief with former Ald. Oscar De Priest and told Mr. Healey that it was the mayor's desire that Mr. Healey write a letter recommending the restoration of the house of the Panama cafe, owned by Isadore Levine.

Isaac S. Blackwelder, the next witness, also gave damaging testimony against the former chief. The witness was the foreman of the grand jury which investigated the dynamite explosion at the residence of John Hill Jr. in 1898. Thomas Costello, star witness for the state and self-styled member of the police graft syndicate, had testified he had paid the former chief \$500 to try to "frame" a case to indicate that Mr. Hill had set the bomb himself. Mr. Healey had testified that he had little to do with the dynamite plot investigation and that he was not a witness before the grand jury.

Mr. Blackwelder swore that Mr. Healey had appeared before the grand jury two or three times, he believed.

Hill Also Contradicts Story.
John Hill, head of the reporting agency bearing his name and the bomb victim, was the next witness. He said that Mr. Healey, then a police lieutenant, came to his residence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the explosion, which occurred at 2 a. m. He testified he saw Mr. Healey in the grand jury ante-room during the inquiry, saw him called into the grand jury room, where he remained for some time. He said Mr. Healey was in attendance at the grand jury all of the first day of the investigation and a part of the second day.

Attorney Erbstein "mixed it" with the witness when he cross-examined Mr. Hill. After several hot tilts the attorney appealed to the judge and finally told Mr. Hill that he would like to meet him outside the courtroom. Court bailiffs had to rap for order frequently because of laughter from the auditors.

Reporter Is Witness.
Parks Brown, a reporter for The Tribune, was called next to identify reports of alleged tapped wire telephone conversations that he and the former chief held on the night of the state's attorney's raid on the Costello office and the arrest of Mr. Healey in the latter's home.

The surprise witness of the defense was Sgt. Ralph V. Bloomhoff of Camp Grant, formerly interested in a south side garage. Attorney Erbstein announced that the witness would testify that he had seen Costello pay money to Nicholas Hunt when the latter was inspector of the Desplaines street police district. Both Hunt and Costello had sworn on the witness stand that no money had ever passed between them.

ARMY SURGEON'S WIFE ATTEMPTS TO END HER LIFE

Mrs. F. Keller, 23 years old, a trained nurse, took poison last night in the woman's lavatory of the Park Row station.

To Mrs. Mary Walker, matron of the station, she said she intended going to Rockford to visit her husband, Dr. Frank Keller, who is a surgeon at Camp Grant, but changed her mind because she was afraid he did not want her there.

Soon after reaching St. Luke's hospital, Mrs. Keller became unconscious and her condition is said to be serious. The police were told she is a niece of Bishop Wise of the Episcopal church in Kansas City, Mo., and a good friend of Maj. A. J. Ochsenrath.

18 Karat "Nephew" of Dewey Now Mr. Dobbs

When "Capt. Henry P. Dewey, U. S. R." shed his duck last night, he walked out as plain P. P. Dobbs, play actor. The captain was arrested by operatives from the department of justice, who charged him with impersonating a United States army officer.

"Capt. Dewey" was picked up in that bright lit spot, the Black Cat cafe, on South State street. Gloeful detectives swear across their hearts that Mr. Dobbs has been putting it over the unsuspecting visitors to cabaret as a sure enough 18 karat nephew of the late Admiral George Dewey.

THIN ICE

BY PERCY HAMMOND.
"THE VERY IDEA" is a social dramatization of the "Know Thyself" series, dealing with the fragile topic of procreation. It might be termed, in the argot of the gynecologists, a successful accouchement in three acts.

It is a bold play, you suspect, since it deals with so sacred a theme; but you are wrong if by hold you mean that it is brazen. Rather it is impudent and unabashed, a sort of "we're all married" thing, and it summons no roses to the icy cheek of sophistication. If you don't blush at a dog show you'll be comfortable enough at the Garrick.

Ernest Truax, who excels in the impersonation of comic shrimps, is the bawling intriguer in the dignified science of eugenics in the ante mood. He is, as usual, a self-important atom, given to funny inflections, finicky with-out being effeminate, and an amusing tableau of conventions and platitudes. The author, William LeBaron, placards him in the charge of the prosecution, will spend the entire day presenting the state's side of the case. The case will be sent to the jury on Saturday.

The other eminence in the cast is Richard Bennett, late of "Damaged Goods," a notable addict of the drama of impressionism. This time, with a symbolic suggestion of Satan in his cowl, he is a crusader for hygiene in human breeding. So earnest is he about his salubrious dogma that he has put it into a volume which he calls "The Thoroughbred" upon a red record.

The Filbert Goodhues (Mr. Truax and Miss Dorothy Mackaye) being childless, though Mr. Filbert is a successful business man, are shopping incautiously among the orphanages for offspring to adopt, when Mr. Bennett arrives with his theories. "Why," he inquires, "why take a chance on a ready-made baby when you can have one built to order?" He has in mind an expert father his stalwart Scotch-Irish chauffeur (W. H. Carleton), whose sturdy thews while in the shower at the athletic club have impressed him with their biological potentialities.

A shapely maid in the Goodhue household (Miss Florence Oakley) suggests herself as an ideal mother. After amusing preliminaries the young man and the young woman are hired for the job, and the Goodhues depart for tropical California there to await, in comfort, the germination of a good joke on obstetrics. Something tells me that Dr. Evans, the disease officer, should have reported this drama.

It is all nice and audacious, if not indecent, and Mr. Truax's comic fever causes many comic complexities. He and Purnell Pratt, who plays his business partner with an admirably commercial personality, have diverting controversies together, and much is made of the contrast between Mr. Truax's wizened physique and the prodigious person of his genetic ambassador, the chauffeur. Mr. Truax plans to send the baby to a prep school in Pittsfield, Mass., and later to the Colorado School of Mines, since he has recently invested in copper stocks. The chauffeur, being an Ulster man, insists on Princeton.

There is a laugh in the scenery of the last act, which occurs a year after the baby was ordered. It happens in the nursery, whose ceilings in pink satins and chiffons represent Mr. Truax's idea of an infant's nest; and whose white enamel and sanitary walls indicate Mr. Bennett's hygienic compromise in the matter. The minor acting is pretty good, especially that of the handsome, though billy, Miss Josephine Drake, as a friend of the family. The stage direction would be better and less regular, and it is more casual, with the points less vigorously emphasized, but the audience has no complaints to make. "The Very Idea" is laughed at about as far as comedy is possible to laugh at a farce-comedy. I'll say it's funny.

ASK LOWDEN TO TALK TOMORROW ON CITY FINANCE

Gov. Lowden was asked last night if he would meet the members of the city council committee on finance tomorrow in Chicago to go over the plans for asking for a special session of the legislature.

The governor is expected in Chicago tomorrow. When news of this reached Ald. John A. Richter, chairman of the committee, a wire was sent to Springfield from Mayor Thompson's office asking if the governor would consent to meet the committee during his Chicago visit. An answer is expected today.

CALLI-CURCI SETS RIGHT YARNS AS TO HEROPERA PAY

Start, \$500; Then \$333;
Raised to \$500 First
Season.

"Caruso, at \$2,000 a night, is the cheapest singer in the world. He sells out the house every time he sings. Who else does that?"

That, some seasons ago, was the reply of Mr. Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera, when complaint was made that the Italian tenor, singing twice a week for twenty weeks without stepping outside New York City, drew more money than the president of the United States gets for running the nation an entire year.

But Caruso is, even by Gatti-Casazza's logical arithmetic, costly when compared to Amelia Galli-Curci, who was quoted yesterday in an afternoon paper as saying that she sang all last season for \$300 a performance, and is getting little more this season. She, too, sells out, or nearly does, whenever she sings for the Chicago Opera. She has never sung for \$300 a night, however, for Mr. Campanini and she has never sung for \$2,000 a night for him.

Adjusting the Figures.
"I am so sorry all this has reached print," Galli-Curci said last night. "I did not design that it should. When, on Saturday night, a reporter for The Tribune asked me to the story that I would not go to New York with the Chicago Opera, I told him the simple truth—that Mr. Campanini had released me from the written obligation to go when I told him I was too tired to sing after three weeks on tour and ten in Chicago. Despite his printed denial that he had released me, I hoped the matter would end there, so far as the newspapers were concerned.

"My being misquoted as having said that I sang for \$300 a night all last season is disheartening in this situation; for it seems to make it appear, as one paper said, that I am refusing to go as a measure to force the management to pay me more. If this were the case, I should be getting ready to sing there; for, since I was released, I have been offered more. But I am not trying to get Americans call a hold-up game. I do not wish to sing in Mr. Campanini's season in New York at any price!

Six Times for \$2,000.
"The truth about the pay is this: I came on tour as it were, for two performances at \$500 apiece. I had no arrangement beyond the first ten days of the 1916 season. After the sensational demonstration at my debut, the afternoon of Nov. 18, I signed for six additional performances at \$2,000, or \$333 apiece. I was violently broke; my time had been wasted by other managers; the opportunity to make good in the United States seemed to be mine; and there, so, I took the snafu.

"Some weeks later, another manager offered me more—Of much more. It was, as you say, up to me. I talked it over with Mr. Campanini, who said he would provide a New York season if I agreed not to sing there. I should like to take it to Chicago; and I turned down the offer, against the advice of all who knew me, and signed away with Mr. Campanini for a performance, which was my fee after the first eight performances last season. This season I get more—let him tell how much."

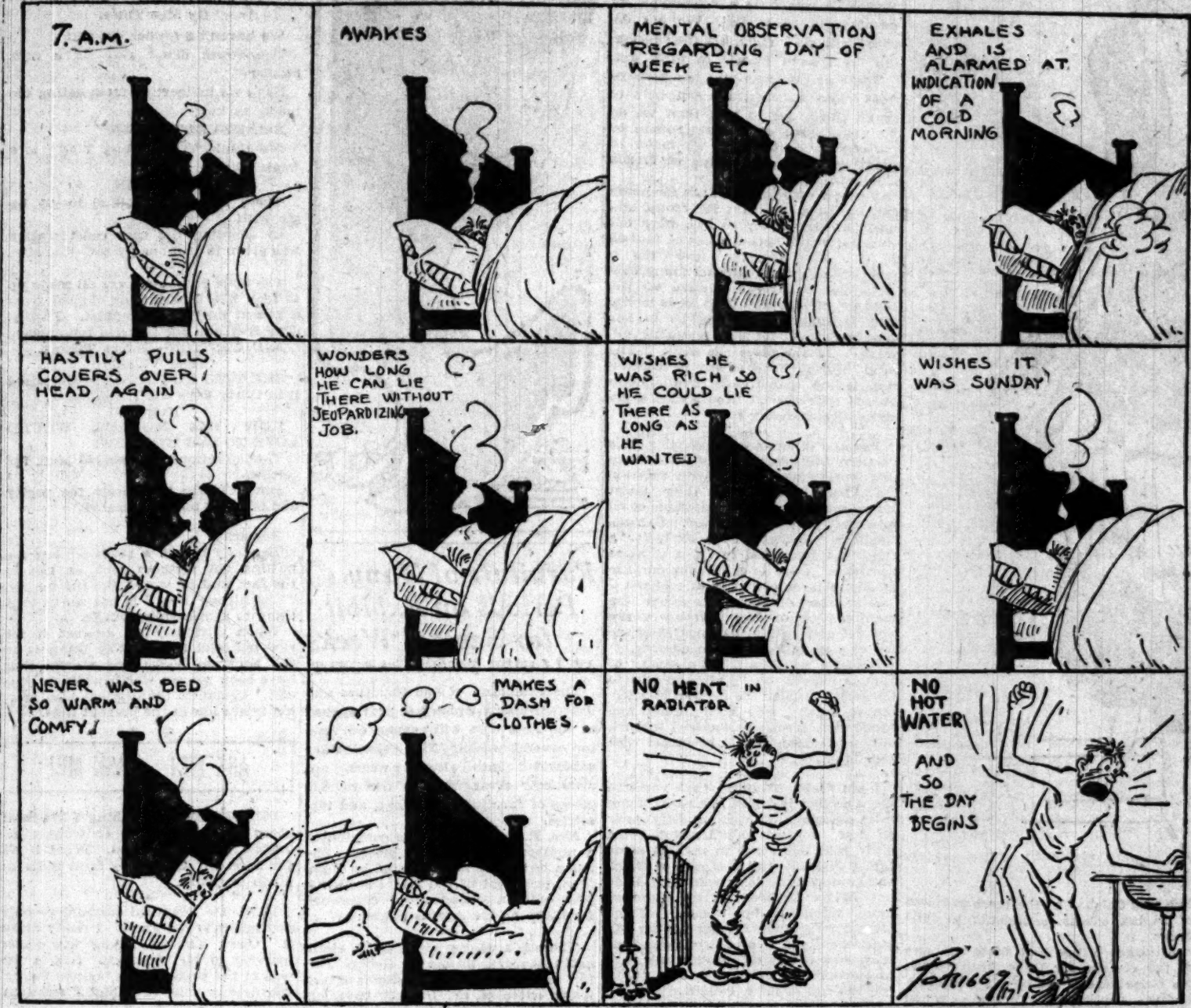
Mr. Campanini is asked, through his secretary, Julius Daiber, if he had any comment to make on Galli-Curci's statement. Mr. Daiber quoted the director thus: "Mr. Campanini will not enter into a discussion of figures. He has nothing else to say."

Labor Leader Next Premier of Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 8.—Frank Gwynne Tudor, leader of the Labor party and a member of the house of representatives, will be the next prime minister of Australia. William Morris Hughes tendered the resignation of the Nationalist government to the governor general this morning as a result of the defeat of the conscription proposals.

This was in accordance with the pledge given by Mr. Hughes that the Nationalists would refuse to govern the country if conscription were not granted.

MOVIE OF A MAN LEAPING FROM BED ON A COLD MORNING



'BARNEY' BAER DIES SUDDENLY; GAME TO THE LAST

Blood Poisoning Closes
a Picturesque
Career.

Capt. Bernard P. Baer of the Warren avenue police station died last night in the Washington Boulevard hospital of blood poisoning, which developed despite an operation to remove an abscess above the liver. The firm of Poltz & Brand has not been succeeded by any other combination of architects, and remains in business under that firm name. The interest of the late F. L. Poltz is held by his son, Frederick C. Poltz, now in the army.

They lay upon the floor of the cave, as though they might have died in embrace. A little to one side stood an old earthen jar. It was partly filled with something which might have been tobacco.

The police came and examined the place and after a conference sent for Mr. Skinner, who has made a study of early Illinois life. Mr. Skinner declared his belief that at last the legendary tomb of Lucy Falstaff and Jawtowahoo had been found.

Six Million Pounds of Sugar Reach Boston

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—A ship from Cuban ports brought 6,000,000 pounds of sugar to Boston today. Refiners to whom it was consigned said other Cuban cargoes were on the way and that there would be no shortage in New England after Feb. 1.

Reduced in 1899.
In 1899, while in command of the South Chicago police station, Capt. Baer became involved in a police scan-

BEG YOUR PARDON!

THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 27 carried a synopsis of views expressed by executive officials of the principle railroads of the United States on President Wilson's taking over control of the country's transportation. J. M. Hannaford, among those quoted, was identified as president of the Great Northern.

Last Sunday's issue, in telling of new building operations, referred to a firm of architects as "Brand & Brand, successors to Poltz & Brand." The firm of Poltz & Brand has not been succeeded by any other combination of architects, and remains in business under that firm name. The interest of the late F. L. Poltz is held by his son, Frederick C. Poltz, now in the army.

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Joliet Minister Rescues Maj. McClaughry in Fire

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The Rev. E. E. Hastings, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Joliet, probably saved the life of Maj. Robert W. McClaughry, former warden of the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, today. Maj. McClaughry has been confined to his home with injuries received last week when he fell. The house caught fire and the major was suffocating when the Rev. Mr. Hastings carried him out. The minister is a trustee of Coe college, Iowa.

May Have Died in Embrace

They lay upon the floor of the cave, as though they might have died in embrace. A little to one side stood an old earthen jar. It was partly filled with something which might have been tobacco.

Robertson Heads City Phthisis Sanitarium Board

Health Commissioner Robertson is now president of the board of directors of the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Henry P. Caldwell.

Both Sentenced to Die

But the squaws were jealous and

JAWTOWAHOO AND LADY LOVE PEEP FROM PAST

Skeletons Called Those
of the Lovers of
Legend.

One of the strangest of the love legends of the North Shore may have been proven true yesterday. The legendary tomb of Lucy Falstaff, daughter of one of the earliest white settlers, and Chief Jawtowahoo, her young Indian sweetheart, each of whom died for the other's love, has been found, if James R. Skinner, student of Indian lore, is not mistaken.

The discovery was made on the estate of D. S. Boynton, known as "Tanglewood Villa," at Highland Park. Laborers had been put to work in the snow to raise a "tower" which has long stood, a crumbling relic.

Suddenly, as the weathered stones rolled away, a crevice was opened. As the opening became larger, a sort of cave was disclosed. Then, to the amazement of the workers, two human skeletons were revealed by a shaft of light.

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BROKEN HEART

Father Dies After Son's Mysterious Disappearance.

The theme of intense parental love, affecting three generations, is woven in the story of the death of Henry Schultz, wealthy paper box manufacturer, living at 629 Wrightwood avenue.

Henry Schultz Jr., his grandson, enlisted in the army and left for Montgomery, Ala. His father, Edward Schultz of 659 Wrightwood avenue, broke down from worry for the safety of his soldier son and on Dec. 8 disappeared. He has not yet been located and there are no clues to his whereabouts.

Henry Schultz Sr., known as a hardy old man, died on Saturday, his heart broken by the disappearance of his son, Edward Schultz, for whom detective agencies have been searching for weeks, is a member of the Hamilton club. He is 54 years old. He left his wife, a daughter, Gertrude, and a son, Edwin, 18.

As further evidence that the discovery of yesterday might prove the ancient romance, a rudely fashioned club was formed inside the sealed cavern. Apparently it is an Indian club. Certainly, those who examined it say, it was not made by white man. More complete search of the ruins of the old tower will be made today.

Even the origin of this old tower seems to be lost in the past. Until yesterday no one suspected that it might be the resting place of Lucy Falstaff and her Indian sweetheart, Jawtowahoo.

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3 MILLION TONS SHIP OUTPUT IN 1918, COULD BE 10

Builder Stirs the Senate
Committee to Action on
Housing Problem.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at 3,000,000 tons today by Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding company, testifying at the senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading to the public and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, is poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a subcommittee comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding was appointed to confer tomorrow with the proper government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

Places Blame for Delay.
The testimony of Mr. Ferguson, for seventeen years a naval constructor, made a visible impression on the committee and it was kept on the stand most of the day. He did not hesitate to criticize the shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation and held them to blame in large measure for the slow development of the government's program.

"The housing problem," Mr. Ferguson declared, "is one of the most vital facing the government in the conduct of the war. You cannot get the ships unless you have a good housing program. We want to add 5,000 men to our force and there is no place in Newport News for them to live. I understand that conditions elsewhere are equally bad.

Would Commander Houses.
"It is just as necessary for the government to build houses for shipyard workers as it is for soldiers. It must do it if it gets ships. If I had the power I would commander houses, and I think the government should do this. There is talk of working men and three shifts. In our yard we have not enough men to run one shift, and in one house I know of eighteen persons are living in five rooms. We have not the money to build houses, and it is the duty of the government to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land."

Members of the committee were interested to know what had caused the delay in the government's providing housing facilities for shipyarders, and Mr. Ferguson replied that he thought it was due to lack of coordination by the war and navy departments, the shipping board, and the Council of National Defense. In Newport News, he said, the growth of the military establishment had absorbed all available housing.

Senator Martin Aroused.
Senator Martin, aroused over the housing problem, questioned Mr. Ferguson at length on that subject.

"If housing is needed so badly," he said, "the government can get the money within forty-eight hours for that purpose. It can get it before you leave the city."

"I have been trying for nine months to get housing at Newport News and have talked to government officials until I am sick of the subject," Mr. Ferguson said.

Wooden construction was delayed, Mr. Ferguson said, because the corporation attempted too ambitious a program at the start. Changes in specifications caused delays, he said, when if the corporation had started with a few ships and developed the type it wanted few vessels would have had to be changed.

"Would the program in your opinion have moved any faster if a practical shipbuilder in the first place had been put in as general manager of the corporation?" Senator Martin asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ferguson replied. "So far as I know this is the first time since the program was put under way that a practical shipbuilder ever was asked officially for his advice or suggestions as to shipbuilding."

No Limit to Building.
"There is no limit to the amount of ships this country can build if it really sets itself to the task. The shipyards already built and those building can turn out 5,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions and the country could, if put to it, add still other yards and produce 10,000,000 tons a year. But it cannot be done without man power and man power cannot be obtained unless housing is provided."

Fine Little Good Fellow Called Away by Death

There will be an absentee next year when Santa Claus calls the honor roll of Good Fellows.

Frances Mahoney was 10 years old on Dec. 26 and she should have been happy, birthday and Christmas coming so close together. The reason she wasn't is that she learned through a letter written to her father of a 9 year old girl who wasn't going to have any Christmas because her mother couldn't make enough money taking in washings to buy any.

The day after her birthday Frances slipped out of her house at 4012 Grand boulevard with a number of her choicest presents under her arm. She visited the poor little girl and returned happy. She planned to call on her again, but became ill some days later. Sunday night she died of diphtheria.



FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—Palm Beach is more beauteous than palm, remarked a fashion expert to me the other day. Yet, although there has not been the same frantic effort to mingle displays of canaries, and cottons, and parrots, and straws as in former years, most of the specialty houses have been busy on these lovely creations for a forced and hothouse summer.

Among the costumes shown by a prominent designer we were impressed by the fact that so many of the frocks displayed new panels wider at the hem than at the waist. These alternated with frocks where there were no panels at all—mere rows of lace insertion to simulate panels. The whole effect, indeed, simple and to this effect bodies, ending at the natural waist.

Real Love Stories

The Doings of Doris.

There was only one seat left and Doris was lucky to get it. It was widely trying to hold the evening paper, a purse, and the pride and joy of my life, a new knitting bag, as well as keep some kind of balance. Seeing my juggling feat, Doris charitably offered to hold all these appendages for me, and the minute she took hold of my



precious bag the mania of the hour seized her, and she must knit, regardless of whose knitting it might be.

On the third row, she asked for my criticism, which I gave freely, out of the fullness of four days' experience. "Knot it loosely—very loosely," said I, impressively.

"Ought I?" Doris appeared to doubt my authority. "Do they like them loose?" "I beg your pardon," interrupted a masculine voice, "but don't do it that way." The nice voice came from a soldier dangling on a nearby strap—an officer, too, and very pleasing to the eye. Interest in knitting increased.

"It's a scarf," explained Doris, holding up my knotty length of knitting. "Really, shouldn't they be loose?" "Look at this," said the soldier, unfastening his coat and pulling out a piece of stretched-out, thin sweater. "This was knit that way, and see what happened." Whereupon my patriotic little friend immediately offered to knit the sweater over, concealing the fact that she had not the faintest knowledge of purling.

"That would be very kind of you," the soldier admitted, and took Doris' address.

The knitting of the sweater, with double yarn, progressed very rapidly, and the soldier showed his gratitude by taking Doris to matinee when he had leave of absence. When it was finished, there was a small dinner by way of celebration, which he appreciated intensely, being a southerner and a thousand miles from home.

Now Doris talks about what will happen "after the war" with a very dreamy look in her eyes. I certainly started something when I started that scarf.

She's a Nice Girl, but
She Just Will Not
Brush Her Clothes

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

WAS IT YOU?

"I wish you'd make a 'wastouset' out of a girl in our office who hates a clothes brush like my young son hates soap on his neck," said Mr. Blinky Blank to me. "Honestly, she's been wearing a blue serge dress down here for two months and I'm willing to oath it that it has yet to get its first brushing."

"She's a nice girl—just as nice as she can be. And she powders her nice arched proper young nose many times a day and every time she comes back to her desk she brings on her slender blue serge shoulders the powder that missed her nice and proper young nose. And that's a funny thing about some girls. Now she's a nice girl and neat every other way, but she has dandruff and that, too, makes the need of the clothes brush so great."

"Maybe," continues Mr. Blinky Blank, "she doesn't know where to buy one. Go ahead and tell her, Antoinette."

A word to the wise in the blue serge being sufficient, we'll let it go at that. And while I think of it—without meaning to be a bit caty—don't you think this clothes brush hint would make a Was It You, Sir? the clothes brush being of equal gender?

MAUDE'S: NO, I WOULD NOT advise the constant use of lemon juice on your complexion. The acid is too great an irritant. If you will mail me a stamped, addressed envelope I will send you my formula for a skin food.

ORDINANCE: I HAVE A SPLENDID remedy for dry scalp and falling hair. Thirty is too young to grow bald prematurely. Let me help you. Send me a stamped, addressed envelope and I will mail you my instructions for the care of the hair.

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG

It's Easy—If You Know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

The secret of keeping young is to feel young—to do this you must watch your liver and bowels—there's no need of having a sallow complexion—dark rings under your eyes—pimples—a bilious look in your face—dull eyes with no sparkle. Your doctor will tell you ninety percent of all sickness comes from inactive bowels and liver.

Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician in Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to his patients for years.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, are gentle in their action yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities.

You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 30c and 75c per box. All druggists.

Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Edgington with current market materials and are infallible by law.

BY JANE EDGINGTON.

Barley Biscuit.

Food ideas are being worked out so thick and fast that they are not getting correlated. Perhaps it is to tally unreasonable to expect they should be, yet it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We are deluged with flour facts, but the shortening facts seem harder to work out.

There are reasons why we perhaps need more instruction about how to make edible use of fats than we do on the subject of meats (protein) or carbohydrates, or what we make no great use of in the shape of breads and candies.

A people who found no use for goose fat, but as a lubricant for croup, and butter largely to sell, were not working to promote the use of fats as foods. Miss Becher, who was a prunes and prisms lady on many subjects, yet was representative of the highest intelligence about foods in her day, is constantly telling us in her cook book that "fat is an unhealthy ailment." In one place she says: "The most injurious food, of any in common use, is the animal oils, and articles cooked with them." She makes a pie crust without fat.

She and others were preaching this doctrine while hundreds of young men and women were dying with tuberculosis, being deluged with their latest breath with the most unpalatable of all oils, that of the cod's liver. But notice that the cod's liver oil, after a time was emulsified to make it more palatable. Here is a hint for our use of oils in place of butter in cooking.

A number of new facts about the manipulation of fats in cookery are not yet getting into demonstration, as far as I have been able to observe.

Suppose we take the University of Illinois bulletin on "Fats and Oils in Cookery." Under the head of shortening it says: "For both biscuit and short cake, to secure the best texture, oils, when used, should be mixed with the liquid."

"I am ready to affirm that you can get a perfect textured biscuit by doing this, especially if you emulsify your oil first. I tried to tell about three birds with one stone in making some barley biscuits with this sort of shortening, and that is too many. I do not advise anybody to try quite so many things in one recipe, yet following the regular baking powder biscuit formula of two cups of flour, four

tablespoons of baking powder, salt, two tablespoons of shortening, and three-fourths cup of milk, I did make an all-biscuit that was quite passable.

By the way, a teaspoon of sugar which is often added to baking powder biscuits to make them brown better, was added because I had in mind that it was also a flavoring material, and I was working to flavor that oil up to butter agreeableness. Always sift barley flour before measuring it. This is more necessary than in the case of white flour.

One teaspoon of salt was first added to the two tablespoons of cooking oil. I might have used less since butter is only 85 per cent fat, while oil is 100 per cent. This was beaten with a turbine egg beater in a bowl bottomed cup until creamy, like French dressing, then beaten again with three-fourths cup of top milk. The cream on top was flavor again. As always, the flour was added gradually and when the whole was at kneading point the work was done in the bowl with a wooden spoon to save getting out a board. Quickly rolled into small, flattened balls and baked in a hot oven twenty minutes. I had hot biscuits crisp and good. At least a fourth of wheat flour would have improved them, of course. I recommend its use partly because an omnibut teacher said to me the other day, "but could anybody else?" We were not speaking of biscuits.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today and Tonight.

MORRISON HOTEL—Noon—Committee of 250 will meet to plan for international dinner.

LA SALLE HOTEL—12:15 p. m.—The Chicago Association of Commerce will have annual meeting and installation of officers.

BLACKSTONE HOTEL—3 p. m.—The Visiting Nurse association will have annual meeting.

MORRISON HOTEL—Evening—Dartmouth college alumni will have a pleasant and wheelless annual banquet.

CARTER HARRISON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL—Evening—The first of a series of war savings rallies will take place.



WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

PARAMOUNT SERIAL

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

Anna Katharine Green.

The story of a woman's life in the color of the Chicago Tribune.

At the Best Theatres NOW!

Every Pound is Perfect

FRIEDMAN'S OAK GROVE

Friedman Manufacturing Co., Chicago

JUNE ELVIDGE

Who Has Real Beauty and Real Talent.

"THE STRONG WAY." Produced by World. Directed by George Kellom.

The Cast: June Elvidge, Don Chadwick, John Bowers, Mrs. Torrence, Isabel Berlin, Geoffrey Farrow, Joe Herbert, Martha, Rosina Henley, Monaghan, Grace Williams, Dan Carter, Hubert Wilke.

By Mae Tinée. We haven't a grouch on, and The storm didn't give us a cold, neither.

Have we indignation from eating too much turkey? But, NEVERTHELESS.

We think "The Strong Way" is a weak picture.

BECAUSE.

There is no idea behind it—to begin with.

In choosing the cast consideration was given to just one person—the star.

The male characters are all made up to look like illustrations clipped from a patent medicine pamphlet.

(The Husband she married for money.) INDIGESTION—Before Taking.

(The Villain.) SEE THIS MUSTACHE?—He raised it in thirty days After Taking.

HOW HIS MOTHER WOULD LOVE TO SEE HIM NOW!

The situations are stupid and far-fetched.

June Elvidge is entirely too pretty and talented to be so wasted.

Remarks: The only reason a producer has for putting out pictures such as this is the fact that he would like the money.

"The Strong Way" is not worth anything to a discerning public.

When obviously up against it for raw material the sensible thing is to fall back on books and stories that have been proven worth while or popular.

Certainly the original idea market seems low at the present time.

ASK ME! ASK ME!

PERTURBED: The thing I like most about it is that you so frankly acknowledge your opinion. What if we don't agree? That's my fault quite as much as yours.

R. H. D.: Beautiful stationery—only you mustn't, you know. I really mean it. Clara Kimball Young was never married to Mr. Selznick. She is unwed at the present time. James Young, the director, was her hubby. Y'weekum.

Furniture of Many Periods on Exhibit for Several Weeks

BY LOUISE JAMES BARGELT.

The exhibition of fine furniture and decorative arts which has just opened at the Arts club will remain on view for several weeks. The galleries are artistically arranged with the various pieces of furniture, paintings, and tapestries.

There is a wing chair, English eighteenth century, loaned by George Porter, and also a large handsome Queen Anne settee of red brocade covering. A Chinese drawing hangs on one of the walls loaned by Abram Poole and under this is a segmental sofa loaned by Mrs. Chauncey McCormick.

There are some Louis XV. chairs covered in old silver and blue brocade, and a remarkable lacquer chest, English, loaned by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stonehill. At the end of the large gallery is a mantel of carved wood in the style of Inigo Jones, which is to be placed at a later date in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Winterbottom have a secretary, French tenth century, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Cudaby have some charming water colors and a Louis XVI. chair.

There are two fine wall clocks in the exhibit, one a Louis XV. gilt and bronze clock loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey McCormick and the other by Mrs. Henry Dangler, who has also contributed a portrait bust of Berton.

Mrs. C. Morse Ely and Mrs. Hugh McBirney show some lacquers and articles they brought from China, and there is a collection of Chippendale, some from George Porter and others from an unnamed member of the Arts club.

There is a portrait of Lady Hamilton by Romney which comes from the Lake Forest house of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, together with consoles, lacquer corner cabinets, and a series of small paintings in gouache.

Mandel Brothers

"famous for silks"

The values in the 84th silk remnant sale are the talk of all Chicago—and explain a remarkable success

By all the tokens the 84th is the greatest of all our semi-annual silk remnant clearings—greatest in varieties and values—greatest in volume of sales. Specializing today four important clearance groups:

Remnants of silks. 98c

Remnants of silks. 1.48

Remnants of silks. 1.98

Remnants of silks. 2.48

The collection comprises wash satins, jerseys, georgettes, crepe de chine, crepe metairie, satin charmeuse, foulards, novelty silks, dress satins, chiffon taffetas, faille française, Chinese shantung, white Jap silks, plain and fancy sports silks, silk shirtings, printed lining silks, brocades. Black, white and colored silks in lengths, weaves, patterns and styles to meet every demand.

Black silks reduced to clear Rich black silks and satins now in great demand. These repriced for immediate disposal.

Imp'd metal brocaded silks—especially appropriate for wraps, gowns, bags, millinery, etc.; entire collection reduced—many prices less than half.

Second floor.

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK MATS. AT 2:30

POPULAR MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS \$1.00

"A Bazaar of Laughter"

THE VERY IDEA

ERNEST TRUAX

OLYMPIC \$1 Pop. Mat. Today

KOLB in the Cyclonic Musical Cost of Loving

AMUSEMENTS

STUDEBAKER FIRST POP. MAT. TODAY

Chicago's Greatest Musical Hit MAYTIME

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS Tomorrow Matinee

The Man Who Came Back \$1.50

AMUSEMENTS

THIS FRIDAY EVE. AT 8:15

ALSO NEXT THURSDAY EVE. JAN. 10

GILBERT

TWO DIFFERENT PROGRAMS

PICKNOT SONGS (First Time)

TICKETS NOW \$6 to \$12

Two Lectures (in English) on THE ART OF ENTERTAINING BEING THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON LECTURE

and Mon. Aft. Jan. 14, at 3. Tickets \$2.00

AMUSEMENTS

JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S CONTINUOUS

McVICKER'S THEATRE

11 A. M. to 11 P. M. COME ANY TIME

Owen McGiverny OTHER BIG

Dances 10:15-12:30 NIGHTS 12:30-2:30

AMUSEMENTS

THE GIPSY TRAIL

A 1st ROMANCE BY ROBERT HOUSM.

EVENINGS and SAT. MAT. 10c to \$2.00

WED. MAT. 10c to \$1.50

AMUSEMENTS

ARENA ICE SKATING

EXHIBITION

DANCING EVERY EVENING

Broader and Thorough—Admission 50c

COLUMBIA APIS Burlesque

Now! FARE Majestics THE SHOW

NEXT WEEK—SLIDING RALLY—WASH.

AMUSEMENTS

COLISEUM Jan. 5 to 13

11 AM to 11 PM

CORT HIT

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NEARLY SELLING IN OATS MARKET; SHARP DECLINE

Peace Talk and Weak- ness in Spot Prices Are Most Bearish Factors.

Peace talk, followed by the president's address, together with the weakness in the cash market, induced a lot of selling of oats futures yesterday and broke prices sharply. Losses of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents were shown at the close. Most conspicuous trading was the selling by New York interests and by a leading local operator. The latter disposed of his quantities of long oats and was also believed to have gone short, although some credited him with buying through brokers while selling openly. Many of those who bought oats early were selling out later. Buying against bids checked the decline towards the finish.

Export interest in the market was again lacking and eastern traffic is tied up badly. Premiums on cash oats were reduced 1/4 to 1/2 c and sales in the sample market were 1/2 c higher early but later showed to decline as compared with the previous day's transactions.

Local shipping sales were 25,000 bu. Primary receipts totaled 705,000 bu. against 830,000 bu. a year ago. Local stocks of oats increased 188,000 bu. for the week.

Corn Values Also Lower.

Lower prices also prevailed in the corn market, with the bearish influences much the same as those affecting oats. May corn closed 1/2 to 1/4 c lower, while January and March contracts, selling by Armour and Warner were a late feature, the latter also buying some corn. Trade generally was light. Buying of January corn by an eastern house attracted some attention. Country receipts of consignments were heavy and cash corn ruled steady to 1/2 c lower.

Local shipping sales were 5,000 bu. The movement of corn is restricted by the unfavorable weather conditions and more snow is promised. Cuts are plentiful in western sections of the belt. Primary receipts were 664,000 bu. against 1,412,000 bu. a year ago. Local stocks of corn decreased 112,000 bu. for the week.

Lower Prices for Product.

Provisions ruled lower, with volume of business small. Hog receipts were better than expected and prices at the yards declined, while in the pit there was selling by packing interests as well as some local pressure. Support was weak. Western markets were 10 to 15 c lower, compared with 17,800 a year ago. Cash trade slow. Local meat shipments were 1,856,000 lbs. against 3,098,000 lbs. a year ago, while local shipments were 34,600 lbs. against 54,000 lbs. the last year.

Rye Dull and Weak.—Rye was quiet and easy, with cash No. 2 quoted at \$1.33 to \$1.34 nominally. Receipts were 4 cars.

Barley ruled steady. Malt was quoted \$1.42 to \$1.50 and sold \$1.40 to \$1.52. Feed and milking quotable \$1.40 to \$1.52. A small sale at \$1.50; screenings were quoted \$50 to \$115 and sold \$50 to \$115. Receipts were 31 cars.

Timothy seed was quiet. March closed 19.20 bid and 19.25 asked and cash lots sold at \$7.50. Clover seed was strong. Cash quotable \$21.00 to \$27.00 and spot prime \$25.55.

Flax closed 4 1/2 c higher, with cash quoted \$3.52 to \$3.56.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—CORN—Cash, No. 2, 1.74 to 1.75; No. 3, 1.73 to 1.74; No. 4, 1.72 to 1.73; No. 5, 1.71 to 1.72; No. 6, 1.70 to 1.71; No. 7, 1.69 to 1.70; No. 8, 1.68 to 1.69; No. 9, 1.67 to 1.68; No. 10, 1.66 to 1.67; No. 11, 1.65 to 1.66; No. 12, 1.64 to 1.65; No. 13, 1.63 to 1.64; No. 14, 1.62 to 1.63; No. 15, 1.61 to 1.62; No. 16, 1.60 to 1.61; No. 17, 1.59 to 1.60; No. 18, 1.58 to 1.59; No. 19, 1.57 to 1.58; No. 20, 1.56 to 1.57; No. 21, 1.55 to 1.56; No. 22, 1.54 to 1.55; No. 23, 1.53 to 1.54; No. 24, 1.52 to 1.53; No. 25, 1.51 to 1.52; No. 26, 1.50 to 1.51; No. 27, 1.49 to 1.50; No. 28, 1.48 to 1.49; No. 29, 1.47 to 1.48; No. 30, 1.46 to 1.47; No. 31, 1.45 to 1.46; No. 32, 1.44 to 1.45; No. 33, 1.43 to 1.44; No. 34, 1.42 to 1.43; No. 35, 1.41 to 1.42; No. 36, 1.40 to 1.41; No. 37, 1.39 to 1.40; No. 38, 1.38 to 1.39; No. 39, 1.37 to 1.38; No. 40, 1.36 to 1.37; No. 41, 1.35 to 1.36; No. 42, 1.34 to 1.35; No. 43, 1.33 to 1.34; No. 44, 1.32 to 1.33; No. 45, 1.31 to 1.32; No. 46, 1.30 to 1.31; 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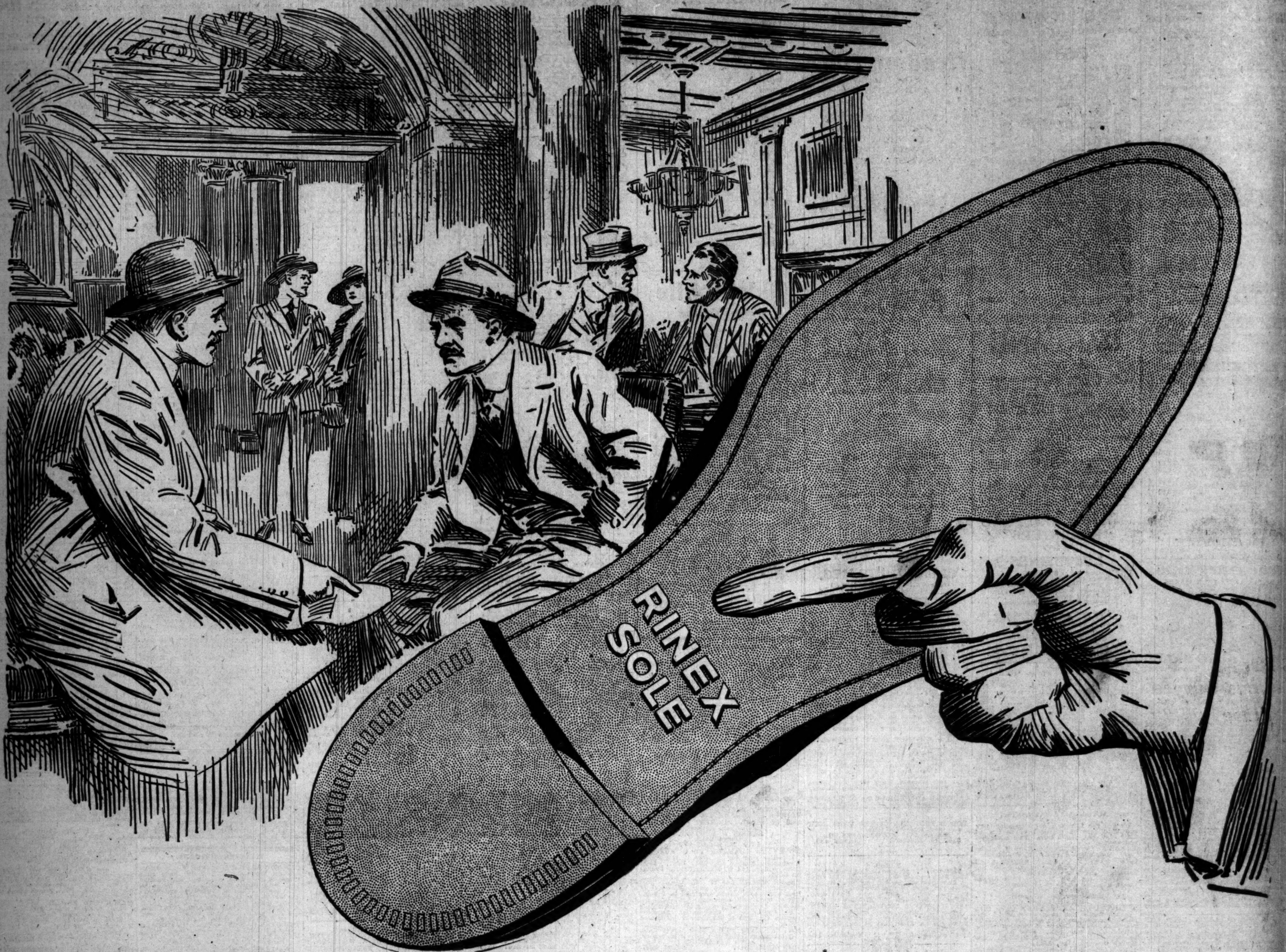
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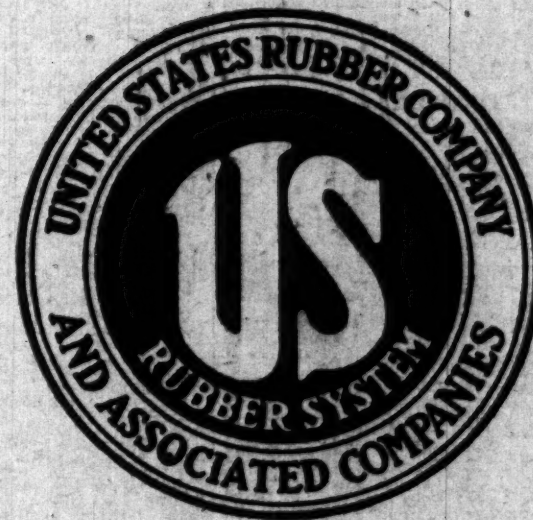
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Why do you get along without them? Go to your shoe store and speak right up, and say, "I want shoes with Rinex Soles." You can identify them by the name "Rinex Sole" stamped on the shank.

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Don't forget—Rinex Soles.

Rinex Soles



United States Rubber Company

Don't put this until you have read The Editor

VOLUME

GE

TROOPS
TROTZKY
COWARD

'Be Firm
Warn De
to Pa

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.—As the Russian peace along the way to negotiations with the German troops in the trenches urged upon the Bolshevik foreign minister. Don't make a mistake. A dispatch, detailing important facts, was sent by the Bolsheviks yesterday afternoon. Trotsky said:

"We did not over-

how to German im-

Insist on Par-

The tenor of the

that the Russians

insist upon the trans-

ference to a neutral

more publicity, we

consider extremely

The Bolsheviks

serving by telegraph

the German press,

of the Frankfurter

an editorial, de-

should not hesitate

ference elsewhere,

place was no rock

off this most impo-

Peace delegates

yesterday at Br-

Bolshevik delegate

agreement where

thorities consent

an independent

terms as its

with the Ger-

Huyman

STOCKHOLM

Huyman, secre-

internationale and

navian Stockholm

interview today, ex-

hopeful that he

attend the Me-

result in a re-

policy of refusal

holm and that the

at Stockholm in Fe-

belligerent countri-

Secretary Huy-

there would be

no separate

entente deleg-

go to Stockho-

still possible

nation.

The Dutch-Span-

and Secretary H-

have received

many that the

regarded in

moderate in

MAY WIN

New York, Jan.

movement likely

peace has been set

sheviki, in the

B. Thompson

has just retu-

declared today

in his addre-

adopted the p-

its program. Co-

mander of the A-

mission to Russi-

months there.

He is convinced

leaders are sincer-

in German pay.

"Adopted Ru-

"President Wilso-

said, "has adopted

ple of Russia but

gram of the Russi-

that the peace ter-

nation looking the

and from the time

tool go forward u-

"The formation

the intense desire

of the Russian peo-

and unthreatened

and for the distrib-

"I believe that

in the Bolshevik p-

truly too much

paid in America to

imperialist leaders

I shall not discuss

majority of the lea-

meaning Russians.

LEADERS A-

AMSTERDAM, J-

of the delegations

and the central po-

mary discussion

of questions of pr-

from Brast-Litovsk

ing was attended

Bolshevik foreign

Kuehlmann, Germa-

Count Czernin, Au-

can minister, and

and vices.